

Rhondda Urban District Council.

REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health


AND

School Medical Officer

For the Year 1952

PENTRE
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Rhondda Urban District Council.




REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year 1952





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Rhondda Urban District Council.

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 „ RONALD VINCENT HUGHES (11 months)
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 Chairman of the Finance Committee (*ex-officio*)

together with

Mrs. M. J. HARCOMBE
 Mrs. M. J. WILLIAMS

OFFICIALS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Medical Officer of Health :

(e) DANIEL JENKIN THOMAS, M.B., B.S. (Lond.),
 M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Lond.),
 B.Sc. (Lond).

Public Analyst (part time) :

DANIEL EVANS JONES, M.Sc., F.R.I.C.

Lay Administrative Officer :

(f) DAVID JOHN LEWIS

Chief Sanitary Inspector :
(a.c.) WILLIAM JAMES EVANS

Sanitary Inspectors :

		<i>District</i> <i>No.</i>	<i>Telephone</i> <i>No.</i>
(a.)	IDRIS THOMAS WATKINS	7 .. Porth	49
(b.c.)	ROBERT BADEN DAVIES	4 .. Tonypandy	2361
(a.c.)	JAMES JENKYN EVANS	6 .. Porth	175
(b.c.)	RICHARD MEREDITH LEWIS	8 .. Ferndale	63
(b.c.)	HAYDN GWYN THOMAS	1 .. Pentre	2276
(b.c.d.g.)	CHARLES JAMES BUMFORD	2 .. Pentre	2288
(b.c.)	STANLEY MASON	3 .. Pentre	3224
(b.c.)	JOHN GORWYN EVANS	5 .. Tonypandy	2239
(b.c.)	DENNIS COLLINS	9 .. Pentre	3327 (part year)
(b.c.)	WILLIAM REYNOLD THOMAS		

Shops Inspectors :

(b.c.)	HARRY GLYN PRICE	<i>Telephone :</i>	Ferndale 109
(b.c.)	CHARLES REGINALD PARFITT		

Clerks :

ABRAHAM OWEN	BRIAN STEADMAN
MORGAN	GRIFFITHS (part year)
SELWYN DAVIES	VERNON L. BRYANT
WILLIAM JOHN	GARETH GRIFFITHS
WILLIAM CYNLAIS	(temp.) (part year)
JONES	LYNFA HARRIS
JACK WILLIAMS	BRIAN JOHN
DENNIS COLLINS (part year)	BEAUCHAMP (temp.) (part year)
MEGAN PUGH	BERNARD KEITH
	PARSONS (temp.) (part year)

*Rodent Control :*DAVID JOHN DAVIES (*Supervisor*)*Operatives :*

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JAMES MYRDDIN	LEO I. WYNNE
WILLIAMS	THOMAS EVAN
WILLIAM JONES	WALLACE (part year)
ELFED H. EVANS (part year)	

NOTES

- (a.) Holds the Sanitary Inspectors' Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.
- (b) Holds the Sanitary Inspectors' Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board.
- (c) Holds the Meat Inspectors' Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.
- (d.) Holds the Certificate in Sanitary Science granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.
- (e.) Is also Divisional Medical Officer to the Local Health Authority (Glamorgan County Council); and District School Medical Officer, Rhondda Education Committee (Glamorgan County Council).
- (f) Part salary paid by Glamorgan County Council in respect of services to Local Health Authority and Local Education Authority.
- (g) Holds the Special Examination Certificate in Housing Management of the Institute of Housing.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS

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Residence	..	Pentre 3204

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Rhondda Urban District Council.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The Medical Officer of Health

To the Chairman and Members of the
RHONDDA URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I herewith submit my Annual Report on the state of the public health and sanitary conditions in the Rhondda Urban District during the year 1952.

The estimated population of the district at mid-summer 1952 was 109,800 persons which was 900 persons less than the corresponding estimate for 1951; the more gradual fall in the population in the last few years indicates that the population of the district is likely to become stabilised at about 100,000 persons because the establishment of industries other than coal mining has retarded the emigration of the excess labour force not absorbed into the coal mining industry which however has shown welcome signs of revival and development.

The yearly review of the state of the public health of the district is almost entirely based upon the records relating to births and deaths and the incidence of notifiable diseases, and as compared with previous years, the figures recorded for 1952 were favourable in most respects. It is satisfactory to note that the general death-rate of 13.1 per 1,000 of the estimated population in 1952 was 2.8 per 1,000 less than that recorded in the previous year whilst the birth-rate of 15.6 per 1,000 was higher by 0.1; consequently, there was a "natural increase" of the population amounting to 273 persons as compared with a "natural decrease" of 39 persons in 1951.

The principal causes of death amongst the inhabitants of the district were those diseases which are most common amongst persons in the older age groups and over 60 per cent. of the deaths occurred amongst persons who were over 65 years of age; such causes include cancer, myocardial degeneration, cerebral haemorrhage and coronary disease and angina. The death rate from cancer was 1.89 per 1,000 of the population as compared with a similar rate of 2.07 in the previous year; there was, however, a considerable increase in the death rates from cerebral haemorrhage, etc., and coronary disease in 1952 as compared with previous years. The death rate from tuberculosis has continued to diminish and the death rate of 0.40 per 1,000 of the population from all forms of this disease was lower than in any previous year. The infantile mortality rate of 40 per 1,000 live births, though equal to the previous lowest figure in the district, continued to be unduly high; this high infantile mortality as compared with the rest of the country is probably largely attributable to the unsatisfactory social and housing conditions in which many young families are living.

The incidence and mortality from the common infectious diseases remained at a comparatively low level.

There was no confirmed case of diphtheria during the year and no death from this disease has occurred in the district during the last six years. In common with many other areas in South Wales, cases of paratyphoid B fever occurred in the Rhondda from May until the middle of August and a total of 26 cases were notified of which 24 cases were confirmed. A large proportion of these cases were associated in respect of the consumption of confectionery produced at certain bakeries or purchased with meals at cafes and, though no definite source of infection could be traced after extensive investigations, it is probable that contamination of one or more of the ingredients used in the making of the confectionery was the cause of these outbreaks.

The sanitary and housing conditions in the district continued to attract the major portion of the time of the sanitary inspectors who displayed commendable activity in endeavouring to secure the repair of defective houses and the abatement of nuisances; the persuasive efforts of the inspectors were made more difficult because of the increasing costs of materials and labour with consequent reluctance on the part of and, in some instances, the financial inability of owners to carry out the repairs. The investigations or re-investigations of the circumstances of applicants for the tenancies of Council houses also took up a good deal of the time of the sanitary inspectors and their reports have been instrumental in re-housing many families who were living in unsatisfactory conditions.

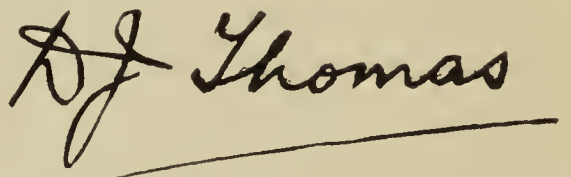
The Inspectors have also continued to exercise vigilance over the hygienic conditions prevailing in premises and shops where foods are prepared and sold; though most of these premises are provided with the necessary facilities for the hygienic distribution of foods, the essential problem is the necessary development of hygienic habits and the regular use of these facilities by the food handlers

and this problem is not easily capable of solution by statutory regulations or enactments.

As this is probably the last annual report which I will have the honour of submitting, I wish to take this opportunity of expressing my gratitude for the constant support and kindly encouragement which I have received from all members of the Authority and also to acknowledge the willing co-operation and assistance rendered by all members of the Health and other Departments during my period of service.

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "D. J. Thomas". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal line extending from the end of the name.

Medical Officer of Health.

TYDFIL HOUSE,
PENTRE, RHONDDA.

SECTION I.

General and Vital Statistics.

Rhondda Urban District

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1952

Area	..	..	..	..	..	..	23,886 acres
Population (Census, 1951)	..	..	..	..	..	..	111,357
Population (Estimated at Midsummer, 1952)	..	..	..	..	..	..	109,800
Number of inhabited houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	29,531

							Rate per 1,000 Population
Live Births—		Males.		Females.		Total	
Legitimate	..	815	..	835	..	1,650	.. 15.0
Illegitimate	..	33	..	30	..	63	.. 0.6
		848	..	865	..	1,713	.. 15.6
Still Births	..	34	..	23	..	57	.. 0.5
Still Births per 1,000 Total (live and still) births	..					32.2	
Deaths from all causes	831	..		609	..	1,440	.. 13.1

	No.		Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	Total Births.
Maternal Deaths—				
Ectopic Pregnancy	1	..	0.6	.. 0.6
Deaths under 1 year—				
All Infants	69	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	..	.. 40
Legitimate Infants	69	Rate per 1,000 Leg. Live Births	..	41
Illegitimate Infants	—	Rate per 1,000 Illeg. Live Births	—	—

	No.	Rate per 1,000 Population
Deaths from special causes :—		
Measles	1	.. 0.01
Whooping Cough	—	.. —
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (Under 2 years)	1	.. 0.01
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	40	.. 0.36
Other Tuberculous Diseases	4	.. 0.04
Cancer	207	.. 1.89

AREA, POPULATION AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The area of the Rhondda Urban District remained unaltered during 1952 and covered 23,886 acres; the greater portion of this area consists of barren mountain land and the steep sides of the mountains and sites for housing, industries and recreational facilities are restricted to the lower portions of the two main valleys, the Rhondda Fawr and the Rhondda Fach, and their offshoots. The number of inhabited houses in the district at the middle of the year was 29,531 and, having regard to the number of industries established in the district and the need for the maintenance of transport by rail and road, it will be gathered that the built up portion of the district is heavily congested and that facilities for the provision of modern housing sites, recreation grounds and other amenities in the district are inadequate.

The estimated population of the district at mid-summer 1952 was 109,800 persons which is 900 persons less than the corresponding estimate for the previous year and 1,557 persons less than the number ascertained in the Census held on the night of the 5th April, 1951.

The natural increase of the population or the excess of the number of births over the number of deaths during the year was 273, equivalent to 2.5 per 1,000 of the estimated population. It is satisfactory to report that the unprecedented phenomenon of a "natural decrease" of the population recorded in 1951 has not been repeated in 1952 and the natural increase for the latter year approximates to that recorded during 1949.

Coal-mining continued to be the principal industry providing employment for male persons. A number of light industries located in the district have also absorbed a considerable amount of female labour as well as a smaller amount of male labour. A large number of the

residents, both male and female, are also employed in factories, etc., situated outside the district.

As a result of the development of subsidiary industries, other than coal-mining, in the Rhondda and its neighbourhood it is satisfactory to report that unemployment has remained fairly low since the last war but is still higher than in England and Wales as a whole and in Wales as a whole; 17.7 per 1,000 of the estimated population in the Rhondda at the end of 1952 were registered as unemployed persons whilst the corresponding figures in respect of England and Wales and of Wales were 9.1 and 10.5, respectively.

BIRTHS.

		1952		Average for ten years 1942-1951
Number of Births	..	1,713	..	2,006
Birth-rate in Rhondda	..	15.6	..	17.6
Birth-rate in England and Wales		15.3	..	17.15

The number of live births registered by the local Registrars of Births in the district during 1952 was 1,777 but 156 of these registered births belonged to parents who were not normally resident in the district, the majority of these births having occurred at a hospital containing a maternity unit into which mothers from neighbouring areas were admitted for their confinements. By deducting the above mentioned 156 births it is known that 1,621 births belonging to Rhondda parents were registered in the district and the transfer of notifications of births from other districts showed that 92 births belonging to Rhondda parents occurred in various places outside the district; it is therefore calculated that the

number of births allocated to the Rhondda Urban District during 1952 amounted to 1,713 giving a birth-rate of 15.6 per 1,000 of the estimated population as compared with an annual average birth rate of 17.6 in the preceding ten years.

The birth-rates in the various wards varied between a maximum of 19.4 per 1,000 of the estimated population in Ward 10 and a minimum of 12.2 per 1,000 of the estimated population in Ward 2.

Illegitimacy. The number of illegitimate births in the district during the year was 63 giving a rate of 36.8 per 1,000 live births; the corresponding rate in the previous year was 29.7.

DEATHS.

	1952	Average for ten years 1942-1951
Number of Deaths, Rhondda ..	1,440	1,566
Death-rate per 1,000, Rhondda	13.1	13.75
Death-rate per 1,000, England and Wales	11.3	12.4

The number of deaths registered in the district during the year was 1,208 of which 37 were of non-residents and 269 Rhondda residents died in various places outside the district; having regard to these outwardly and inwardly transferable deaths, the number of deaths allocated to the district amounted to 1,440 equivalent to a death-rate of 13.1 per 1,000 of the estimated population as compared with a corresponding rate of 15.9 in 1951 and an annual average rate of 13.75 in the ten years, 1942 to 1951, inclusive.

Amongst the eleven Wards in the district the death-rate was highest in Ward 5 with a rate of 14.7 and lowest in Ward 6 with a rate of 11.8 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

The diseases or conditions which were most frequently recorded as causes of death, the numbers of deaths caused thereby and the corresponding rates per 1,000 of the estimated population are shown in the following summary :—

	No. of Deaths	Death-rate per 1,000 population
Other Heart Disease	292	2.66
Cancer	207	1.89
Vascular lesions of the Nervous System	199	1.81
Coronary Disease, Angina ..	164	1.49
Other Circulatory Disease ..	72	0.66
Old Age	58	0.53
Bronchitis	49	0.45
Pneumonia	48	0.44

Other Heart Disease. Deaths certified as due to myocardial degeneration, myocarditis, valvular disease of the heart, pericarditis, etc., have been classified under the term “other heart disease” and of the 292 deaths thus classified 235 or 80 per cent. were of persons over 65 years of age. Of these 235 deaths 106 were certified as due to myocarditis and 88 as due to myocardial degeneration. Of 43 deaths which occurred amongst persons who were between 45 and 65 years of age myocarditis caused 16 deaths and 10 deaths were due to myocardial degeneration whilst 12 deaths were caused by valvular disease of the heart. Of the 11 deaths which occurred amongst persons between 25 and 45 years of age 9 were due to valvular disease and the remaining two deaths were certified as due to rheumatic endocarditis.

Vascular lesions of the Nervous System. The majority of the deaths classified in this group were caused by cerebral haemorrhage and the total amounted to 199 giving a death rate of 1.81 per 1,000 of the population; the corresponding rate in the previous year was 1.59. Of the total deaths 150 occurred amongst persons who were over 65 years of age of whom 78 were females and 72 were male persons. Of 46 deaths which occurred amongst persons between 45 and 65 years of age 27 occurred amongst females and 19 occurred amongst male persons; the three deaths which occurred amongst persons between 25 and 45 years were all of male persons. In contrast to previous years cerebral haemorrhage and similar conditions pertaining to the blood supply of the nervous system appeared to be more frequent as a cause of death amongst female persons than amongst male persons.

Coronary Disease and Angina. The number of deaths classified as due to this group of diseases was 164 equivalent to a death rate of 1.49 per 1,000 of the estimated population. Since this group was separately classified in the records for 1950 the death rates from these diseases have increased from 1.24 in 1950 to the above-mentioned rate for 1952. The majority of the deaths from this group occurred amongst male persons there being 109 male deaths as compared with 55 female deaths and, as in the previous year, this preponderance of male deaths was more marked amongst persons in the 45 to 65 years age group amongst whom there were 46 male deaths as compared with 9 female deaths.

Hypertension with Heart Disease. During the year 12 deaths were classified as due to this cause as compared with 16 deaths in 1951 and 30 deaths in 1950. The number of deaths amongst male persons was 10 as compared with 2 deaths amongst the opposite sex.

Cancer. The number of deaths classified as due to cancer and other malignant diseases during the year was 207 giving a death-rate of 1.89 per 1,000 of the estimated population; the corresponding rate for the previous year was 2.07 and the death-rate from cancer was higher than in any year with the exception of that for 1951.

Cancer of the stomach caused 54 deaths in 1952 as compared with 65 deaths in 1951. This disease was more common as a cause of death amongst female than male persons in the proportion of 29 deaths of female persons to 25 deaths of male persons. Two deaths occurred amongst persons who were under 45 years of age, 23 deaths were of persons between 45 and 65 years of age and the remaining 29 deaths occurred amongst persons who were over 65 years of age. It may be noted that 20 out of the 25 deaths amongst male persons were of men who were employed in the coal mining industry.

Cancer of the lung or bronchus caused 30 deaths during the year giving a death-rate of 0.27 per 1,000 of the estimated population as compared with a rate of 0.22 recorded in the previous year.

There was a welcome decrease in the numbers of deaths from cancer of the breast and uterus the numbers of deaths from these two causes, respectively, being 14 and 6 in 1952 as compared with 20 and 9 deaths in 1951.

Amongst deaths from cancer of other sites it may be noted that there were 26 deaths from cancer of the bowel, 19 deaths from cancer of the rectum and 9 deaths from cancer of the oesophagus.

Old Age. The number of deaths which could only be classified as due to "old age" or "senility" according to the information supplied on the death certificates was

58 as compared with 63 deaths in the previous year. Of the total of 58 deaths 32 occurred amongst female persons and 26 amongst male persons. No death attributable to old age occurred in Ward 8 whilst Wards 1 and 5 each with 12 deaths provided the largest number of deaths amongst the remaining ten Wards.

Infantile Mortality. The number of deaths of infants, who were under one year old, in the district during the year was 69 giving an infantile mortality rate of 40 per 1,000 live births. This rate, though high as compared with that of England and Wales, was equal to the lowest rate previously recorded for the district in the year 1948. No infant death occurred amongst the 63 illegitimate children born in the district during the year. The number of deaths of infants under four weeks old was 43 giving a neo-natal mortality rate of 25.1 per 1,000 live births as compared with a similar rate of 31.5 in the previous year. Of these 43 neo-natal deaths it may be noted that 36 deaths occurred within the first week after birth.

Reference to Table IV. (Appendix) shows that 23 or one third of the total infantile deaths in the district were due to prematurity; the respiratory infections such as pneumonia and bronchitis caused 8 deaths and 2 deaths were caused by gastro-enteritis. Suffocation by overlaying or inhalation of vomit caused five deaths.

The infantile death rate in the eleven Wards varied between a maximum of 102.4 in Ward 7 and a minimum of 16.1 in Ward 5.

The number and percentage proportions of the Rhondda deaths during 1952 allocated in accordance with the respective age groups were as follow :—

69 or 4.8 per cent. were under 1 year old.
 3 or 0.2 per cent. were 1 year and under 2 years.
 5 or 0.4 per cent. were 2 years and under 5 years.
 7 or 0.5 per cent. were 5 years and under 15 years.
 22 or 1.5 per cent. were 15 years and under 25 years.
 88 or 6.1 per cent. were 25 years and under 45 years.
 379 or 26.3 per cent. were 45 years and under 65 years.
 867 or 60.2 per cent. were 65 years and over.

The following table gives a summary of the percentage proportions of the deaths in the various age groups in the Rhondda according to the records available for the respective years quoted in the table and indicates the shifting of the mortality from amongst persons in the younger age groups to persons in the older age groups. This remarkable change in the incidence of mortality is to some extent attributable to a larger distribution of the population in the older age groups during recent years but is to a greater extent attributable to the effectiveness of the work of the sanitary authority in promoting better environmental and hygienic conditions and of the health services made available for children.

Age Groups	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950	1952
Under 1 year ..	38	35	24	12.0	6.7	5.0	4.8
1-2 years ..	{ 20	{ 12	7	2.0	0.6	0.8	0.2
2-5 years ..			7	3.1	1.8	0.5	0.4
5-15 years ..	4	5	5	4.7	1.9	1.1	0.5
15-25 years ..	4	4	6	6.0	4.5	1.8	1.5
25-45 years ..	{ 25	{ 32	14	13.2	10.8	6.1	6.1
45-65 years ..			21	28.2	29.5	26.2	26.3
65 years and over	9	12	16	30.8	44.2	58.5	60.2

Still-born Children. The number of still-born children notified in the district during the year was 57 equivalent to a still-birth rate of 32.2 per 1,000 total live and still

births; the corresponding rate in the previous year was 33.2. The still birth rate in the eleven wards varied between a maximum of 46.9 in Ward 8 and a minimum of 7.8 in Ward 4.

Uncertified Deaths. No death was recorded as having been uncertified in relation to its cause during 1952.

COLLIERY FATALITIES

The number of deaths certified as due to accidents in collieries in the district during the year was ten as compared with fourteen deaths in the previous year. Of these ten deaths one was of a person under 25 years of age, 5 were of workers who were between 25 and 45 years of age and the remaining four were between 45 and 65 years of age. Four deaths each were caused by fall of roof or stone and violent contact with moving trams whilst the remaining two deaths were caused by the person being struck by an unknown object underground and by an accident during shot firing, respectively.

DISTRICT CORONERS

Number of deaths certified by District Coroners					
during 1952	..	..	..	..	204
Rate per cent. of total deaths	..	..	..	..	14.2

The number of deaths of Rhondda residents investigated by Coroners during the year was 204 representing 14.2 per cent. of the total deaths; the corresponding percentage in the previous year was 12.3. It is noted that the causes of deaths in 144 instances were certified by the Coroners as the result of reports on post-mortem examinations without resorting to the holding of public inquests.

The principal causes of deaths as ascertained by the District Coroners and the numbers caused thereby were as follow :—

Coronary Disease, Angina	..	..	..	39
Pneumoeoniosis	..	..	..	32
Pneumoeoniosis and Pulmonary Tuberculosis	..			13
Caneer	..	..	..	13
Pneumonia	..	..	..	13
Emphysema and Bronchitis	..	..	..	12
Colliery Aceidents	..	..	..	10
Cerebral Haemorrhage	..	..	..	9
Hypertension	..	..	..	9
Heart Disease	..	..	..	8

There were five deaths due to road accidents in the district, two being caused by fall from a motor eyele and one each by the person being struck by a ear, lorry and omnibus, respectively; three of these deaths from road accidents were of adults and the remaining two were of ehildren aged 8 and 9 years, rcspectively. Nine deaths investigated by the Coroners were due to accidents in the homes of which five, all of elderly persons, were due to falls including three eaused by the slipping of rugs or mats ; two deaths were due to eleetroeution resulting from faulty connections to household electrie appliances and one child, aged fourteen months, died from sealds caused by upsetting a sauepan containing boiling water ; the remaining death of a young baby was due to suffocation by over-laying in bed.

SECTION II.

General Provision of Health Services.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

Particulars of the officers employed in the public health services administered by the Council are inserted in the beginning of the Report and there was no important change in the staff during the year. The Council's Medical Officer of Health continued to hold appointments as District School Medical Officer for the Rhondda Excepected District and as Divisional Medical Officer for the Rhondda Division in respect of certain services provided under the National Health Service Act by the Glamorgan County Council whilst the Lay Administrative Officer also apportioned his duties to all these services; this arrangement provided for the maintenance of a considerable degree of co-ordination of the health services administered in the district by the District Council and the County Council.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

The bacteriological and chemical examinations of materials such as swabs, stools, water, ice-cream, milk, etc., submitted by the Health Department were under-

taken at the Public Health Laboratory, Institute of Preventive Medicine, Cardiff, and any advice regarding the collection of samples was always readily obtained from the staff of the Laboratory.

HOSPITAL FACILITIES.

The hospital facilities available for the inhabitants of the district are administered by the Pontypridd and Rhondda Hospital Management Committee on behalf of the Welsh Regional Hospital Board. The Committee control twelve hospitals, including two convalescent homes, with a total bed complement of over 1,200 beds of which the following are situated in the Rhondda Urban District :—

Llwynypia Hospital	..	..	202 beds
Porth and District Hospital	..	..	130 „
Treherbert Hospital	..	..	30 „
Pentwyn Hospital	..	..	24 „
Tyntyla Isolation Hospital	..	..	114 „
Penrhys Small Pox Hospital	..	..	14 „

HEALTH SERVICES UNDER PART III. OF THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT.

The Glamorgan County Council as the Local Health Authority has made arrangements for the provision of the services specified in Part III. of the above mentioned Act in the district and, with the exception of the ambulance services, the day to day administration of these services, namely, the care of mothers and young children, midwifery, health visiting, home nursing, vaccination and immunisation, prevention of illness, care and after-care and domestic help service, is undertaken locally at the offices of the

Health Department under the direction of the Rhondda Divisional Health Committee. This Committee consists of 16 local members of the County Council, 11 members of the District Council and 3 added members nominated by the Divisional Committee and appointed by the County Council; the eleven members of the District Council on this Divisional Committee are also members of the Health and Housing Committees of the District Council so that a strong link between the administration of the environmental and personal health services is maintained locally.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948—Section 47.

The above section of the National Assistance Act, 1948, as amended by the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, provides for the removal to suitable institutions of persons who are considered to be in need of care and attention but during the year 1952 no occasion arose for the necessity to take action in accordance with the procedure specified in the above-mentioned Acts.

DISINFECTION.

The arrangements made with the Pontypridd and Rhondda Hospital Management Committee for the disinfection of infected articles of clothing, etc., in the "Equifex" disinfector installed at the Tyntyla Isolation Hospital continued in operation during the year under review.

Rooms were usually fumigated with formaldehyde vapour or sprayed with zaldicide or other suitable liquid disinfectant under the supervision of the district sanitary inspectors.

SECTION III.

Sanitary Circumstances.

WATER.

There was no change in the water supply of the district during 1952. With the exception of the greater proportion of the houses in Cwmparc, the upper and middle portions of the Rhondda Fawr valley were supplied with water from the Council's own undertaking whilst the remainder of the district, with the exception of some houses at Pontygwaith, Ynyshir and Penrhiwfer, was provided with water from the supply of the Pontypridd and Rhondda Joint Water Board from the reservoirs and water works situated near Maerdy.

The quality of the water supplied in the district has been satisfactory and there was no occasion for the curtailment of the quantity of water available during the year owing to drought.

The bacteriological examinations of 39 samples of water obtained from three intakes to the Council's supply showed that only 21 could be regarded as satisfactory but the examinations of 16 samples taken at various points on the system of distribution gave satisfactory results in each instance indicating that the processes of filtration and chlorination were functioning efficiently. The chemical examinations showed that the water was a soft neutral water possessing satisfactory chemical and physical characters.

The chemical and bacteriological examinations of 13 samples of water taken at various points on the system of distribution of the Pontypridd and Rhondda Joint Water Board gave satisfactory results.

According to information kindly supplied by Mr. J. B. Hughes, the Council's Water Engineer, the total daily consumption of water per head of the population residing within the area of distribution of the Council's supply was approximately 36 gallons of which 4 gallons was used for trade purposes.

The communal distribution of water in the district to groups of houses by means of stand-pipes was limited to five groups comprising a total of seventeen houses which were occupied by approximately sixty persons.

Approximately 1,000 houses in the district are supplied with water from sources other than those controlled by the Council and the Joint Water Board. Of this total 697 houses are situated at Cwmparc and are supplied from a gathering ground and reservoir which are under the control of officers of the National Coal Board; other groups include 130 houses at Pontygwaith, 38 at Ynyshir and 23 at Penrhiwfer. The remaining houses supplied from private sources are scattered farmhouses and cottages.

The number of new services installed on the Council's system of supply during the year was 64 and these were provided for new houses which had been erected.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The public sewers in the district were maintained in a satisfactory condition under the supervision of Mr. A. H. Gillard, the Council's Engineer and Surveyor.

During the year 270 defective sewers formerly known as combined drains, serving 1,449 houses, were referred to Mr. Gillard for attention, and in 90 other instances, involving 546 houses, the reference to the Surveyor was after the service of statutory notices on the owners in accordance with the provisions of Section 24 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

In addition, 182 houses served by single drains, were referred to the Surveyor as a result of written authorisations from the owners.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The main rivers and their principal tributaries in the district continued to be heavily contaminated by effluents from collieries and such primary pollution of the rivers encourages occupiers of premises adjacent to the river banks to aggravate the conditions by the deposition of unusable household goods or other domestic refuse into the rivers during their courses. It is satisfactory to note that the amount of refuse thus deposited has diminished in recent years largely owing to the vigilance exercised by the district sanitary inspectors but there is still some room for improvement.

The amount of coal in finely divided particles deposited on the river beds as the result of the discharge of effluents from collieries has become commercially evident during the past year because several firms have undertaken the removal of this deposit and judging from the many lorry loads of material thus obtained the process seems to be of financial benefit to the firms concerned as they are able to dispose of the material thus collected as fuel. Unfortunately the collection of this deposited material is liable to cause a nuisance or inconvenience to the occupiers of

houses in the neighbourhood of the sites of collection because in dry weather the heaps of finely divided coal dumped on the river banks dry up quickly and fine particles are blown into the houses whenever a slight breeze occurs; also complaints were received from householders in streets through which the lorries transporting the material travel because some of the reclaimed deposit in its wet state leaked on to the roadways and when dried caused a dust nuisance. Having regard to the fuel value of this deposit thus obtained from the rivers it is hoped that the National Coal Board will very soon erect suitable plants for the extraction of particles of coal from the colliery effluents and thus do away with the very unsatisfactory condition of the rivers in the district.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The number of houses in the district unconnected with the sewerage system at the end of the year amounted to 104; the majority of these houses are farmhouses or cottages which are on isolated sites on the hillsides or houses situated in such positions that connection with the nearest sewers is not possible.

The appended table, which is compiled from the reports submitted by the sanitary inspectors, indicates the extent and character of the means of excrement disposal in the district at the end of 1952 :—

No of privies with fixed receptacles (middens, etc.)	41
No. of privies with movable receptacles	28
No. of water closets (freshwater, cistern flushed) ..	26,971
No. of water closets (waste water)	—
No. of water closets (hand flushed)	2,074

During the year ninety-five houses with hand flushed closets were provided with flushing cisterns.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The scavenging of the whole district, with the exception of the portion of Gilfach Goch which is within the area, was undertaken by the Council by direct labour under the supervision of Mr. A. H. Gillard, the Council's Engineer.

The total cost of the collection of refuse and its cartage to the refuse destructor at Dinas or to the tips during the year amounted to £53,227 equivalent to £1. 16s. 1d. per house.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA, 1952

The sanitary inspection of the area was carried out by nine sanitary inspectors under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health with the assistance of the Chief Sanitary Inspector and the following is a summary of the information relating to the work done during the course of the year :—

Inspections under the Housing and Public Health Acts	1,889
Inspections of houses served by defective sewers (formerly combined drains)	2,205
Cases of Infectious Diseases investigated	339
Revisits to infected houses, including Disinfections	513
Visits to :—	
Unabated Nuisances and Unremedied Defects	12,195
Dairies and Milkshops	412
Slaughterhouses	278
Bakehouses	281
Common Lodging-Houses	4
Ice-cream Vendors	155
Fried Fish Shops	144
Factories and Workshops	316
New Buildings (Drains of)	32

Visits to—

Scavenging Depots	..	..	..	..	43
Re Waste Water	..	..	..	..	87
Back Lanes	..	..	..	..	907
Piggeries	..	..	..	..	105
Interviews	..	..	..	..	1,846
Overcrowding Surveys	..	..	..	..	50
Total Inspections and Re-inspections					21,801

House Inspection :—

Preliminary Notices served	..	..	..	1,690
Warning Notices served	..	..	..	1
Statutory Notices served	..	..	..	1,470
Work done without Notice	..	..	..	101

Notices complied with :—

Preliminary	427
Statutory	619

New Buildings certified	109
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Drain Connections :—

No. of connections made	28
No. of houses connected	109
Total houses connected to 31st December, 1952	29,699			
Total houses unconnected to 31st December, 1952	104

Meat destroyed	28,205 lbs.
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Meat offal destroyed	67,815 lbs.
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Other foods destroyed	22,260 lbs.
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There were 1,691 informal notices and 1,470 statutory notices served in the course of the year in respect of nuisances, housing defects and other contraventions of byelaws and during the same period nuisances were abated or repairs effected in 101 instances without the

service of notices, whilst 427 informal notices and 579 statutory notices were complied with. The local authority carried out work at 40 houses in default of owners served with statutory notices. These figures include the work shown in the table on housing statistics.

PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYELAWS REGULATIONS OR ORDERS.

The number of premises and occupations subject to control by byelaws, regulations or orders in the district was 116 as indicated in the subjoined table. The table excludes dairies on farms which are now under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries :—

Description	Sanitary Districts									Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Bakehouses ..	7	7	4	4	5	4	4	3	9	47
Dairies and Milk Shops	12	6	4	8	2	8	6	7	8	61
Common Lodging House ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Slaughterhouses..	1	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	5
Offensive Trades	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
	20	14	12	13	7	13	10	10	17	116

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There is only one common lodging house in the district, namely, that situated at No. 126 William Street, Ystrad, which has accommodation for ten persons.

The district sanitary inspector made four visits to the house, and the premises were found to be conducted satisfactorily.

SHOPS.

Number of Shops in the District in 1951 ..	1,842
New Shops established in 1952	100
Shops removed from the Register in 1952	96
Net increase in Shops in 1952 ..	4
Number of Shops in district in 1952 ..	1,846
Number of Shops subject to a local Closing Order	1,030
Number of Shops in which Assistants are employed	916
Number of Shops exempted from Weekly Half-holiday Order	847
Number of Shops exempted from Weekly Half-holiday Order and in which Assistants are employed	376
Number of Assistants in Exempted Shops ..	548
Number of Shops and other premises or businesses in which Young Persons are employed other than as Shop Assistants	53
Number of Young Persons employed other than as Shop Assistants	113
Legal proceedings taken under Shops Acts during 1952	—

The number of shops remaining on the register at the end of 1952 amounted to 1,846 which showed a net increase of 4 as compared with the previous year; 100 new shops were established while 96 shops were closed and removed from the Register during the year. The number of shop assistants decreased from 2,127 to 2,118.

In addition to the 2,118 assistants employed in the shops, there were 113 persons under 18 years of age, who though not ordinarily classifiable as shop assistants, were employed in circumstances which rendered their conditions of service subject to the provisions of the Shops Act, 1950.

The detailed administration of the Shops Act was continued by two shops inspectors, who are also appointed as part-time sanitary inspectors in accordance with the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935.

The inspectors rendered occasional assistance in the general duties of the Sanitary Inspectors and, more frequently, assisted with the inspection of meat at the Government Slaughterhouse, Ton Pentre.

The following summary provides information as to the main activities of the two inspectors during the year :—

Observation Duty—number of hours	..	..	526
Visits to Shops :—			
Primary routine inspections	..	..	118
Re-inspections	..	..	5,889
Regarding hours of employment, meal-times, etc.	..	..	4
For de-registration	..	..	116
Unsound food	..	..	77
Other visits	..	..	209
Number of Warnings given	..	..	47
Sampling Action (Food and Drugs Act). No. of hours	..	..	973
Slaughterhouse, Meat Inspection. No. of hours			131

Details are given in the appended table regarding the defects discovered in shops during the year :—

Nature of Defect	Number of Defects	
	Discovered during 1952	Remedied during 1952
Failure to provide and maintain suitable and sufficient—		
Means of Ventilation	—	—
Means of providing a reasonable temperature	5	—
Sanitary Conveniences—		
Not provided	4	—
Not maintained	2	2
Means of lighting	—	—
Washing facilities	3	—
Facilities for taking of meals	—	—
Total number of defects	14	2
Number of shops involved	11	2

Contravention of the provisions of Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, was also discovered in one of the premises included in the above table.

No application was received by the Council for a certificate under Section 38 (6) of the Shops Act, 1950, giving exemption from the obligation to provide and maintain suitable and sufficient sanitary convenience, and washing facilities respectively for the use of persons employed in or about a shop

The Shops Inspectors did not report any case during the year in respect of which it was necessary to institute legal proceedings for any infringement of the Shops Act and the Closing Orders made thereunder.

In the following table, which gives summarised information regarding the various classes of shops in the district it will be seen that assistants were employed in 50 per cent. of the shops as compared with 47 per cent. in the previous year. The table also shows that 20 per cent. of the male assistants and 30 per cent. of the female assistants were under eighteen years of age.

REPORT OF SHOPS INSPECTORS FOR THE YEAR 1952

TRADES	Cols.	New businesses registered during 1952.	Number of Shops closed during 1952	Total Number of Shops	Number of Shops in which assistants are employed	Number of Assistants employed.				Weekly half-holiday								No. of Shops subject to Local Closing Order	Legal Action taken		
						Males		Females.		Shops			Assistants								
						Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Mon-day	Thurs-day	Satur-day	Ex-empt	Mon-day	Tues-day	Wed-nesday	Thurs-day	Fri-day		Satur-day	
						18	Under	18	Over	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		19	20	21
Bazaars and Fancy Dealers	..	2	2	13	8	1	2	34	2	..	11	2	..	75	2	13	..	..	..	..	..
Boot and Shoe Dealers	..	5	5	86	41	6	26	36	17	..	69	17	..	54	26	86	..	..	..	..	..
Butchers and Meat Purveyors	..	1	..	115	99	53	111	20	14	..	..	14	..	2	39	115	..	..	..	..	..
Chemists, Herbalists and Drug Stores	..	2	3	39	34	3	29	39	5	..	34	5	..	78	16	39	..	..	..	..	..
Confectioners and Bread Dealers	..	2	2	114	49	5	5	32	..	..	..	..	114	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dairy Produce and Milk Shops	..	3	2	14	3	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	14	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drapers, Hosiers and Milliners	..	7	2	128	44	4	24	103	22	..	106	22	..	126	59	128	..	..	..	..	..
Fried Fish and Potato Shops	..	3	6	70	21	..	8	13	28	..	42	28	..	21	5	70	..	..	..	..	..
Furniture, Musical Instruments and Sewing Machine Shops	1	38	27	..	43	16	9	..	29	9	..	53	14	38	..	..	..	..	..
Greengrocers, Fruiterers and Florists	..	12	10	133	60	34	18	41	..	..	..	..	133	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grocers and Provision Dealers	..	2	3	214	162	44	326	203	47	..	167	47	..	407	239	214	..	..	..	..	..
Hairdressers and Barbers	..	3	3	82	22	2	7	20	13	..	69	13	..	30	8	82	..	..	..	..	..
Hardware, Chinaware, Tinware, Paper, Paints and Oil Vendors	..	1	2	41	13	..	12	7	6	..	35	6	..	18	6	41	..	..	..	..	..
Ironmongery, Electrical, Gas, Water and Sanitary Fittings	..	5	4	65	27	2	29	26	18	..	47	18	..	41	18	65	..	..	..	..	..
Newsagents, Tobacconists and Stationers	..	3	2	83	61	22	15	18	..	..	..	..	83	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..
Photographers and Picture Framers	..	2	3	6	2	..	..	2	..	..	5	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Refreshment Houses and Temperance Bars	..	1	..	46	21	..	4	20	..	..	..	..	46	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..
Restaurants and Cooked Meat Shops	..	1	..	20	12	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	20	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Retailers of Intoxicating Liquors	..	3	3	125	98	..	61	76	..	..	..	..	125	15	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweet Shops and Mixed Businesses	..	24	29	259	36	2	2	38	..	..	..	..	259	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tailors, Clothiers and Outfitters	..	3	3	52	30	8	32	19	9	..	43	9	..	49	22	52	..	..	..	..	..
Watchmakers and Jewellers	..	1	1	24	12	1	5	5	4	..	20	4	..	12	2	24	..	..	..	..	..

FACTORIES

The total number of premises in the district affected by the Factories Act, 1937, is 503, made up as follows:—

	Total	Without mechanical power	With mechanical power
Factories	410	104	306
Bakehouses	47	3	44
Building operations ..	2	—	2
Electrical Stations ..	10	—	10
Outworkers	34	34	—
	503	141	362

The Sanitary Inspectors paid 281 visits to bakehouses and 316 visits to other premises embraced by the Act, during the course of the year.

The appended tables provide information relating to the trades carried on at the premises to which the above-mentioned Act applies, the inspections made during the year and the results of action taken in connection therewith.

1. Inspection for purposes of provisions as to health.

	Number of Premises	Number of		
		In- spections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories without mechanical power	104	10	—	—
Factories with mechanical power	306	306	—	—
Bakehouses without mechanical power ..	3	25	—	—
Bakehouses with mechanical power	44	256	—	—
Other premises (excluding outworkers' premises) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority ..	12	—	—	—
Totals ..	469	597	—	—

2. Defects found.

Particulars	Number of Defects			No. of defects in respect of which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
Sanitary Conveniences (S7.)				
(a) Insufficient ..	3	1	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	8	4	—	—
Other offences— Inadequate fire-escape	—	—	—	—
	11	5	—	—

3. Outwork.

Nature of Work	Class	No. of out-workers (August)	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises
Making wearing apparel	1	27	—
Making or filling casques, crackers, etc.	29	7	—
Totals ..	—	34	—

RETURN OF FACTORIES—IN WARDS

Description	Grand Total.	With Mechanical Power—in Wards.											Without Mechanical Power—in Wards.											Total
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Artificial Flowers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..1	..	..	..	..	..	..1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Auto Cycles	1	..	..	..	..	..	..1	..	..	..	..	..1	..1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Blacksmith	5	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bookbinding	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bootees	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boot Repairs	12	1	1	2	..	1	..	2	1	..	1	1	10	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Builders, Carpenters, Undertakers	75	1	5	3	4	3	2	2	2	2	4	4	32	6	6	5	1	2	7	3	11	1	..	1
Cabinet Makers and Woodworkers	4	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43
Clothing	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coach Builders	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coach Painting	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Coffin Makers	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Council Yards	9	..	1	1	1	1	2	..	..	1	1	..	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Dental Mechanics	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Dress Embroidery	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Dressmakers	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dry Batteries	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electrical Instruments, Household Utensils	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electricians, Wireless Repairs, Battery Charging	16	1	..	2	1	1	..	1	2	..	1	1	8	..	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	..	..	8
Electro Plating	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fire Prev. Apparatus	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Firewood Cutting	11	1	..	..	1	..	4	1	..	1	..	2	10	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Folding Boxes, Packing Cases	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Foundry	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Furniture Upholstery, Springs	9	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	1	..	7	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total
Gasholders	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Gas Works	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Glaziers	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Hay Cutting	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Laundries	8	..	1	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	8
Linen Goods	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Millinery, Belts, Stocking Repairs	3	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	1
Monumental Masons	4	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	2
Motor and Cycle Repairs and Dis-mantling	31	3	2	2	3	2	3	5	6	1	1	30
Paint	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Painters, Decorators	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Photographers	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plastic Goods, Smokers', Requisites, Metal Toys and Pressings	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	3
Plating Shed	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Plumbers, Tinsmiths	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Printers	12	2	1	..	..	2	..	2	1	..	1	11
Road Vehicle Laminated Springs	1	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	1
Rubber Components	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	2
Rug, Basket Making	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Saddlers	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Sawmills	5	..	1	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	5
Spectacle Frames	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Structural Engineer	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Textiles	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Tools, Metal Works	4	..	..	..	2	..	1	2	..	..	..	4

Return of Factories—Continued.

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total
Tube Making	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travelling Cases, Bags	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Patent Fasteners	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wagon Builders	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Watch and Clock Re- pairs, Jewellers	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Wooden Pram Bodies	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ventilating Air Ducts	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Breweries	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fish and Potato Frying	61	6	5	3	5	8	5	2	7	3	2	8	54	..	4	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7
Ice Cream	23	6	..	2	3	2	6	3	..	1	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Milk Pasteurising	2	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mineral Waters	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vinegar Works	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sausage and Small Meat Goods	35	..	2	2	1	4	5	2	4	..	1	5	26	..	3	3	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	9
Potato Crisps	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	..	410	26	28	25	22	49	20	43	20	14	32	306	9	18	17	6	3	15	7	20	3	..	6	104
Other Premises to which the Act applies :—																									
Bakehouses	47	4	7	5	1	3	4	4	3	2	2	9	44	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3
Building Operations	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Engineering	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Construction	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Electrical Stations	10	2	..	..	1	4	2	..	1	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Outworkers	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	5	21	3	1	..	34
GRAND TOTALS	503	33	36	30	24	34	55	24	47	22	16	41	362	12	19	18	7	3	15	12	42	6	1	6	141

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

The above-mentioned Act repealed the Rag Flock Acts, 1911 and 1928, and is administered by the Urban District Council as the Local Authority.

The premises of one upholstering and bedding firm are registered under the Act.

Nine samples of filling materials used in the making of upholstery and bedding were submitted during the year to the prescribed analyst appointed under the Act and each sample was reported as conforming to the requirements of the Regulations made under the provisions of the Act. The samples were of Flock. Woollen Mixture Felt, Feathers, Jute, Cotton Felt. Hair (3) and Coir Fibre.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

No legal action was taken during the year under the Bye-law made by the Council in accordance with Section 2 of the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926.

The emanation of smoke from a smelting works at Porth continued to give rise to complaints but in this instance the smoke is not black in character but tends to be pungent or irritating. The proprietors carried out an extension of the height of the main stack at the works and it is hoped that this will result in fewer complaints from the neighbourhood.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

The disinfection of houses harbouring bed bugs or other insects was undertaken under the supervision of

the district sanitary inspectors and 18 houses were treated in the district during the year, four being Council houses. The methods adopted included spraying with zaldecide fluid containing D.D.T., together with the stripping of walls, removal of skirting boards, etc., and the fumigation of rooms with formaldehyde vapour when considered necessary. In one house gammexane smoke was used effectively.

SWIMMING BATHS.

The open air swimming baths situated at Treherbert, Ystrad, Porth and Ferndale are administered by the Surveyor's Department of the Council, each bath being under the control of a suitably qualified superintendent. During the summer bathing season, when these baths are invariably fully patronised, the water is subjected to constant filtration and chlorination and the efficiency of these processes is regularly checked by means of colourimetric tests for the presence of residual chlorine. Officers of the Health Department also took samples of the waters in these baths for bacteriological and chemical examinations and the results, on the whole, were satisfactory though on some occasions the amounts of free chlorine were below the proportion of 0.2 parts per million which should always be maintained.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

During the year three whole-time rodent operators were employed in carrying out investigations into the prevalence of rodents infestation and the necessary treatment of such infestations in premises in the district, and a similar number of operators were employed whole-time on the inspection and treatment of the sewers in the

district, the whole staff of operators being under the direct supervision of the outdoor rodent control superintendent.

The following table gives information on the lines required by the Infestation Control Division of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries in respect of the prevalence of rats and mice and the measure of control carried out by the rodent control staff of the local authority during the year.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Agri- cultural	All other (includ- ing Busi- ness and Indus- trial)	Total
I. Total number of properties in Local Authority's District ..	48	28,247	31	3,962	32,288
II. Number of properties inspected by the Local Authority during 1952 as a result of					
(a) notification ..	6	212	—	119	337
(b) survey or otherwise	11	663	13	33	720
III. Number of properties inspected (see Section II) which were found to be infested by rats					
Major	2	—	—	—	2
Minor	11	286	—	75	372
IV. Number of properties inspected (see Section II) which were found to be seriously infested by mice	4	576	—	58	638
V. Number of infested properties (see Sections III and IV) treated by the Local Authority	17	862	—	133	1,012
VI. Number of notices served under Section 4 :—					
(1) Treatment ..	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Structural Works (i.e. Proofing) ..	—	—	—	—	—
VII. Number of cases in which default action was taken by Local Authority following issue of notice under Section 4	—	—	—	—	—
VIII. Legal Proceedings ..	—	—	—	—	—
IX. Number of "block" control schemes carried out	—	—	—	—	5

The seventeen properties shown as Local Authority's property in the above table (item V.) include 3 refuse tips.

There are no large warehouses or wharfage in the area to create any special circumstances for the undue presence of rats and mice.

There was no occasion during the year for disinfection work to be carried out in conjunction with the rodent operators of adjoining districts.

During the year 23,834 token baits, 8,122 poison baits and 2,994 post baits were laid, and 56 traps were set.

SEWERS

Ward	Number of man-holes treated	Pre-bait takes			Poison baits laid
		Complete	Partial	No take	
1	725	255	57	569	156
2	684	174	32	581	103
3	432	86	34	372	60
4	717	202	30	601	116
5	584	176	35	478	106
6	675	183	49	559	116
7	638	80	73	564	79
8	798	276	90	615	182
9	565	145	53	466	99
10	490	142	66	386	104
11	712	304	52	534	178
Totals	7,020	2,023	571	5,725	1,299

PUBLIC MORTUARIES.

Two public mortuaries situated in the cemetery grounds, Trealaw, and at Oakland Terrace, Ferndale, have been erected and maintained by the Council and were utilised during the year for the reception of 20 and 7 bodies, respectively. Facilities are available in each of these mortuaries for carrying out post-mortem examinations, and the numbers of such examinations undertaken at the above mortuaries during the year were fourteen and four respectively.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The appended summary gives details of the cases in which the Department's activities led to proceedings at the local courts of justice in the course of the year.

	No. of Cases	Amount of Fines and Fees
		£ s. d.
Public Health Act, 1936.		
Non-compliance with Abatement Notices—		
Work done after proceedings commenced	16	4 4 0
Fines for non-compliance with Nuisance		
Orders	3	6 0 0
Withdrawn after Nuisance Order		
obtained	1	0 4 0
Food and Drugs Act, 1938.		
Milk showing evidence of added water ..	9	66 15 0
Food Standards (Ice-cream) Order.		
Ice-cream deficient in fat.	1	4 16 0

Proceedings were taken against a person for failure to give information, when required, as to the ownership of four houses, but the case was withdrawn as the information required was given before the date of the hearing.

Information relating to proceedings under the Public Health Act, 1936, is as follow :—

Cases outstanding 1951 :

Nuisance Order 11.	Other Cases 5.	Total ..	16	
Cases commenced 1952	.. ..	.. .	28	
			—	44
Work done after proceedings commenced	.. ..	..	17	
Withdrawn, change of owner	.. ..	..	2	
(Nuisance Order b/d 11, obtained 10. Total 21)				
Withdrawn after N.O.—Change of owner	.. ..	..	2	
			—	21

Outstanding end of 1952 :

Nuisance Orders (including 3 cases in which fines imposed).	.. ..	..	19	
Other cases	.. ..	..	4	
			—	23
				—

SECTION IV.

Housing.

The housing problems in the district continued to attract the major portion of the work of the Health Department during the year under review.

Applications for the tenancies of Council houses are received at and investigated by officers of the Department and at the end of the year the number of applications which were considered to be outstanding amounted to 3,651, the numbers from the various wards varying between a maximum of 443 applications from Ward 8 and a minimum of 221 from Ward 10 ; the corresponding number of outstanding applications at the end of 1951 was 3,280.

According to the reports received from the sanitary inspectors, who investigated all applications, and from information obtained during numerous interviews at the office of the Department, lack of suitable and adequate housing accommodation in accordance with modern standards constituted a serious matter affecting the health and happiness of a large proportion of the inhabitants of the district. Most of the applicants for Council houses consist of married couples with children up to the ages of 15 or 16 years who are living in apartments in houses provided with domestic facilities suitable for the accommodation of only one family in each house and existence under such conditions frequently leads to friction and consequent unhappiness ; in many instances children of ten to twelve or more years have to sleep in the same room as their parents and, frequently, younger children have to

sleep in the same bed as their parents and, in this connection, mothers who have young babies have mentioned, during interviews, their anxiety regarding possible suffocation of their babies by overlaying. In some instances the parents of young children are obliged, for various reasons, to live apart and are anxious to obtain the tenancy of a Council house so that their families may be re-united.

Investigations have also shown that in respect of approximately 700 applicants for Council houses re-housing is desirable in order to abate overcrowding as defined in the Housing Act but in most instances such overcrowding is due to the occupation of apartments in houses intended for the accommodation of one family in each.

During 1952 the disastrous effect of subsidence due to mining operations became more evident on houses in Stanleytown and Ynyshir and several houses in these localities had to be vacated and the occupants rehoused.

The erection of houses was proceeded with as expeditiously as the circumstances permitted and the following summary indicates the progress which had been made by the end of 1952 since the resumption of building after the war :—

I. Permanent houses—traditional type :—

In the course of erection	—Houses	100
	Flats	..	..	10
Completed and occupied	..	..	..	396
Conversions, etc.	..	..	..	6

II. Temporary prefabricated houses—British Industries Steel Federation (B.I.S.F.) type :—

Completed and occupied	150
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III. Temporary prefabricated bungalows :—

Completed and occupied	250
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In addition to the above, 43 properties accommodating 47 family units had been requisitioned and repaired, when necessary, and allocated to families who were inadequately housed.

Consequent upon inspections carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors, followed by interviews with the owners or the service of informal or statutory notices, 1,107 houses were repaired or defects discovered therein were remedied, whilst 40 houses were similarly attended to by the local authority in default of the owners, making a total of 1,147 houses dealt with during the year; the corresponding number of houses similarly dealt with in the previous year was 1,004. As most of the houses in the district have been erected for a period of fifty years or more, their maintenance in a satisfactory state of fitness for human habitation has caused considerable concern to the Authority. Greater pressure has had to be made on house-owners to carry out repairs, and during the year particulars of statutory notices served in respect of 220 houses were forwarded to the Legal Department of the Council with a view of instituting legal proceedings.

During the year Demolition Orders were issued in respect of 2 houses, and 8 houses were demolished, and Closing Orders were made in respect of underground rooms in four separately occupied cellar tenements.

The following summary gives details of the nuisances and defects remedied in the course of the year:—

1. Slop Sink.

a. Slop sinks repaired or renewed	..	..	7
b. Waste pipes repaired or renewed	..	..	14
c. Slop sinks provided	..	..	11

2. Water Closet.

a. Provision of new closet	..	..	..	—
b. Rebuild water closet	..	..	..	1
c. Walls, roofs, doors, floors, etc. repaired	..			201
d. Flushing appliances repaired or renewed	..			185
e. Flushing appliances provided	..	..		95
f. Pans renewed or provided	..	..	..	116
g. Ventilation provided	..	..	..	2
h. Water supply provided	..	..	..	4
i. Water service pipes repaired	..	..	..	20

3. House.

a. External walls, roofs, woodwork, etc. repaired				495
b. Internal walls, woodwork, floors, etc. repaired				316
c. Dampness abated by removal of earth	..			—
d. Bedrooms ventilated	..	..	..	—
e. Windows made openable	..	..	..	60
f. Window area increased	..	..	..	1
g. Pantry or food safe provided	..	..	..	—
h. Sufficient light in pantry provided	..	..	..	—
i. Water supply pipes and fittings repaired	..			8

4. Drains.

a. Lip trap removed	..	..	..	..	—
b. Cement well around gully trap	..				10
c. Grid or cover to gully trap	..	..	..		7
d. Renew gully trap	..	..	..	..	4
e. Ventilating shaft repaired or extended	..				11
f. Drain ventilated	..	..	..	..	—
g. Drains unblocked	..	..	..	..	101
h. Drains repaired	..	..	..	..	58
i. Drainage of subsoil made good	..				3
j. Inspection chamber provided	..				—
k. Inspection chamber repaired or renewed	..				3

5. Areas.					
a. Repaired	..	..	..	..	55
b. Repaired and extended	..	..	..	..	1
c. Steps repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	42
d. Boundary walls repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	66
e. Retaining walls repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	30
f. Back lane door repaired or renewed	..	..	..	..	45
6. Shoots and downpipes repaired or affixed anew					241
7. Dilapidated structures repaired or fixed anew	..	..	..	..	3
8. Structures obstructing light/ventilation of living rooms removed/repaired	..	..	..	..	—
9. Dampness abated	..	..	..	..	245
10. Dirty house cleaned	..	..	..	..	—
11. Fowls removed	..	..	..	..	5
12. Manure —(a) removed	..	..	..	..	—
(b) receptacle provided	..	..	..	..	1
13. Accumulation of refuse removed	..	..	..	..	1
14. Coals in house or in paving removed	..	..	..	..	—

HOUSING STATISTICS, 1952.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	..	1,889
(b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose	.. .. .	1,889

(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	19
(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose	19
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	2
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	1,795
2.	Remedy of Defects during the Year without service of Formal Notices :—	
	Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	528
3.	Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—	
(a)	Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs (Section 9) ..	1
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	

(a) By owners	1
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners (Section 9)	—
(b) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	1,690
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	579
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	40
(c) Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	2
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ..	8
(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ..	4
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were deter- mined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	—

SECTION V.

Inspection and Supervision of Food.

MILK.

The number of persons carrying on businesses concerned with the production and distribution of milk in the district during 1952 were as follow :—

Dairy Farmers	19
Purveyors of Milk and Milk Shop keepers	69
Non-resident Purveyors of Milk	3

The estimated quantity of milk produced by dairy farmers daily amounted to 153 gallons of which 34 gallons were sold by retail in the untreated state and the remainder was sold wholesale to pasteurising establishments.

The estimated amount of liquid milk sold daily in the district during the year was 7,584 gallons and the estimated daily consumption per head of the population was 0.55 pint.

There were 61 premises in the area directly concerned with the distribution of milk and the number of visits made by the Sanitary Inspectors to these premises during the year amounted to 412. It may be noted that the distribution of milk in bottles, which have been filled on the wholesalers' premises where the milk has undergone

pasteurisation or heat treatment, has become a general method of distribution to households in the district and it is unusual to observe distribution from door to door by means of hand-cans from which the milk is removed by means of "dippers" into the customers' jugs, etc.

The number of samples of milk sold as "pasteurised" submitted to bacteriological examination during the year was 130 all of which gave satisfactory results on the application of the Phosphatase Test which indicates that appropriate heat treatment has been given to the milk; the methylene blue test also gave satisfactory results in 120 instances but this test could not be carried out in 10 instances because the atmospheric shade temperature exceeded 65 F. degrees during the time intervening between the taking of the samples and the time of testing of these samples.

The milk which had been treated at the two licensed pasteurising establishments in the district was regularly sampled and 99 samples of treated milk of ordinary grade and 52 samples treated milk of the "Tuberculin-tested" designation were taken during the year and the Phosphatase Test gave a satisfactory result in all instances; the methylene blue tests were also reported as being satisfactory except on such occasions as those on which this test could not be applied when the atmospheric shade temperature exceeded 65 degrees F.

Also during the year 21 samples of untreated milk produced on local farms were examined for the presence of tubercle bacilli but negative results were obtained in all instances.

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations. During the year the appropriate licences were issued to use the special designations in relation to milk as follow :—

"Tuberculin Tested Milk" Dealer	..	..	..	..	1
"Pasteurised Milk"—					
Pasteurisers	..	..	..	..	2
Dealers	..	..	..	..	65
Supplementary Dealers	..	..	..	..	1
"Tuberculin Tested Milk (Pasteurised)"—					
Dealers	..	..	..	..	62
Supplementary Dealers	..	..	..	..	1
"Sterilised Milk"—					
Dealers	..	..	..	..	13

ICE CREAM.

During the year considerable attention was given by the sanitary inspectors to the hygienic conditions prevailing at premises where ice-cream was manufactured, stored and sold in order to ensure that the provisions of the Food and Drug Acts, 1938 and of the Ice cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations were being complied with by all vendors of ice-cream.

At the end of the year 44 premises had been registered as suitable for the manufacture, storage and sale of ice-cream and 218 premises for the storage and sale of ice-cream; in the latter group of premises there were included 195 premises where only ice-cream in the pre-packed state as delivered by wholesale manufacturing companies was stored and sold by retail.

Prior to registration all the premises were inspected and inquiries made concerning the health of the vendors especially in relation to the history of enteric fevers and dysentery. During the year six applications, all for the registration of pre-packed ice-cream, were refused registration. In one instance a sanitary convenience opened directly into the room in which the ice-cream was sold

and no washing facilities were provided, whilst in the other five cases the premises were used for the sale of other foods in the unpacked state and no suitable washing facilities were provided.

During the year 65 samples of ice-cream sold in the district were submitted for examination by the Methylene Blue Test for bacteriological purity and provisional grading; 49 or 75.4 per cent. were reported as being in Grade 1 or "satisfactory," 5 or 7.7 per cent. were in Grade 2 or "fair", 8 or 12.3 per cent. were in Grade 3 or "unsatisfactory" and 3 or 4.6 per cent. were classified in Grade 4 or "very unsatisfactory." Amongst 106 samples taken in the previous year the corresponding percentages of samples classified in Grades 1 to 4 were 75.5, 3.8, 9.4 and 11.3, respectively. The manufacturers of "unsatisfactory" and "very unsatisfactory" samples were informed of these results and advised to give this matter their attention; their premises were also specially visited by the sanitary inspectors and the processes of manufacture reviewed and advice given when necessary. In most instances the unsatisfactory results were attributable to inadequate cleansing of the utensils and general lack of cleanliness of the premises.

MEAT.

The number of slaughterhouses licensed in the district during 1952 was 5 but practically all the slaughtering was carried out in the two slaughterhouses situated in Llanfoist Street. Ton Pentre, where meat inspection was carried out by one sanitary inspector, who has had extensive experience in meat inspection and devoted the whole of his time to the work, and who was provided with assistance when necessary.

The quantities of meat and offal surrendered and condemned owing to the presence of diseased conditions, etc., were 28,205 lbs. and 67,815 lbs., respectively, the amounts attributable to tuberculosis being 16,185 lbs. and 14,389 lbs., respectively.

The following table gives a summary of the results of the inspection of the carcasses of animals slaughtered in the district during the year :—

Carcases Inspected and Condemned during the Year 1952

	Cattle exclud- ing Cows.	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	3,250	808	2,930	27,790	12,887
Number Inspected	3,250	808	2,930	27,790	12,887
All diseases EXCEPT Tuberculosis :—					
Whole Carcasses condemned ..	1	11	8	65	14
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1,931	608	24	3,766	999
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with dis- ease other than Tubercu- losis	59.45	76.61	1.09	13.78	7.85
Tuberculosis only :—					
Whole carcasses condemned	12	11	—	—	18
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	99	78	3	—	357
Percentage of number in- spected affected with Tu- berculosis	3.42	11.01	0.10	—	2.91

The total number of carcasses inspected in 1952 was 47,665 as compared with 39,407 carcasses inspected in the previous year.

The following table shows the percentages of animals which were affected with tuberculosis amongst those slaughtered in the district in each year since 1945 and it will be noted that there was a welcome diminution in the percentages recorded in 1952 as compared with the corresponding figures for 1950 and 1951.

Percentages of the number of carcasses inspected affected with Tuberculosis.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Pigs
1945	3.37	9.94	1.17	10.73
1946	4.42	9.38	1.64	13.72
1947	2.72	10.38	0.61	4.89
1948	4.31	12.28	0.49	4.21
1949	4.52	8.41	0.14	5.15
1950	4.26	11.42	0.27	4.37
1951	3.47	11.83	0.13	3.94
1952	3.42	11.01	0.10	2.91

The following table may be of interest as an indication of the location of the principal collecting centres or producers from which or from whom tuberculous animals have been brought to the local slaughterhouses.

Collecting Centres or Producers	Whole Carcases condemned			Carcases of which a part or organ was condemned		
Counties	Cattle (excluding Cows)	Cows	Pigs	Cattle (excluding Cows)	Cows	Pigs
Somerset ..	—	2	1	13	23	9
Devon ..	2	2	—	19	18	11
Wiltshire ..	2	1	—	3	7	—
Gloucester ..	—	—	—	1	—	9
Shropshire ..	1	—	—	7	—	—
Glamorgan ..	1	—	5	10	8	33
Brecon ..	2	1	1	4	5	35
Radnor ..	—	1	—	2	4	59
Carmarthen ..	1	3	—	8	4	13
Pembroke ..	—	1	1	3	2	47
Cardigan ..	—	—	—	—	—	13
Monmouth ..	—	—	—	3	5	10

OTHER FOODS.

There were 47 bakehouses in the district, which with few exceptions were of small size. There were no underground bakehouses as defined in the Factories Act, 1937. The Sanitary Inspectors made 281 visits to bakehouses during the year.

A large bacon-curing and “cooked meats” products factory was kept under regular supervision by the Sanitary Inspector concerned.

UN SOUND FOOD.

The principal articles of food, apart from meat in slaughterhouses, condemned during the course of the year were as follow :—

					lbs.
Tinned Fruit	..	..	..	..	7,675
Tinned Meat	..	..	..	..	4,707
Tinned Vegetables	..	..	..	..	3,174
Wet Fish	..	..	..	..	2,076
Tinned Milk	..	..	..	..	966
Fresh Vegetables	..	..	..	..	822
Sausages	..	..	..	..	660
Fresh Fruit	..	..	..	..	432
Soup	..	..	..	..	266
Butter	..	..	..	..	196
Cheese	..	..	..	..	174
Biscuits	..	..	..	..	166
Kippers	..	..	..	..	143
Cake	..	..	..	..	117
Flour	..	..	..	..	100
Tinned Fish	..	..	..	..	100
Fish Cakes	..	..	..	..	90
Bacon	..	..	..	..	70
Jam	..	..	..	..	68
Cake and Sponge Mixture	..	..	..	..	50
Pies	..	..	..	..	39

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

The examination of samples of foods taken under the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act was undertaken during the year by Mr. D. Evans Jones, M.Sc., F.R.I.C., at the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory.

The total number of samples submitted during the year amounted to 814, consisting of 262 formal samples and 552 informal samples, the details of which are given in the appended summary.

Summary of Samples submitted to the Public Analyst during 1952.

Description	Formal Samples			Informal Samples		
	No. sub- mitted	Results		No. sub- mitted	Results	
		Genuine	Not Genuine		Genuine	Not Genuine
Milk	214	204	10	280	275	5
Synthetic Cream	2	2	..
Ice-cream	11	10	1	13	13	..
Butter	11	11	..	1	1	..
Margarine	7	7	..	..	..	..
Lard	1	1	..	..	..	..
Cooking fat	2	2	..	..	..	..
Shredded Beef Suet	1	1	..
Dessicated Coconut	8	8	..
Semolina	1	1	..
Vermicelli	1	1	..
Rice	6	6	..
Tapioca	3	3	..
Sago	1	1	..
Arrowroot	2	2	..
Pearl Barley	1	1	..
Cornflower	5	5	..
Sponge Mixture	11	10	1
Cake Mixture	1	1	..
Golden Raising Powder	4	4	..
Cake Flour	1	..	1
Baking Powder	8	7	1
Self Raising Flour	2	2	..
Sponge and Pudding Mixture	26	23	3
Cake, Bun and Scone Mixture	14	11	3
Chocolate Tea Cakes	1	..	1
Trifle Pack	2	2	..
Golden Breadcrumbs	1	1	..
Blanemange Powder	18	18	..
Custard Powder	13	13	..
Dessert Powder	3	3	..
Pudding Mixture	3	2	1
Non-brewed Condiment	2	2	..
Vinegar	9	9	..	2	2	..
Sauce	2	2	..
Pickling Spice	2	..	2
Mixed Spice	5	5	..
White Pepper	4	4	..
Pepper Flavoured Compound	2	2	..
Ground Cloves	2	2	..

Description	Formal Samples			Informal Samples		
	No. sub- mitted	Results		No. sub- mitted	Results	
		Genuine	Not Genuine		Genuine	Not Genuine
Ground Nutmeg	2	2	..
Ground Cinnamon	1	1	..
Gound Ginger	1	1	..
Curry Powder	1	1	..
Canned Bananas	1	1	..
Canned Apples	1	1	..
Glace Cherries	4	4	..
Sultanas	1	1	..
Dates	1	1	..
Dried Peas	2	2	..
Lentils	1	1	..
Split Peas	1	1	..
Haricot Beans	1	1	..
Dehydrated Sliced Onions	1	..	1
Sausages ..	7	7	..	4	4	..
Meat Paste	1	1	..
Tea	7	7	..
Coffee	2	2	..
Table Jelly	7	7	..
Table Jelly Crystals	3	3	..
Dessert Gelatine	2	2	..
Dried Mint	2	2	..
Dried Parsley	1	1	..
Dried Sage	2	2	..
Dried Thyme	1	1	..
Sage and Onion Stuffing	1	1	..
Stuffing	3	3	..
Caraway Seeds	1	1	..
Flavouring Essence	2	2	..
Coeonut Flavour	1	1	..
Apple Juice	1	1	..
Horseradish Cream	1	1	..
Gravy Browning	1	1	..
Colouring Matter	1	1	..
Chemical Food	1	1	..
Cinnamon and Quinine	1	1	..
Cream of Tartar	4	4	..
Biearbonate of Soda	7	7	..
Boracie Acid	1	1	..
Borax	1	1	..
Raspberry Vinegar	1	1	..
Castor Oil	1	1	..
Olive Oil	1	1	..
Epsom Salts	4	4	..
Health Salts	2	2	..

Description	Formal Samples			Informal Samples		
	No. sub- mitted	Results		No. sub- mitted	Results	
		Genuine	Not Genuine		Genuine	Not Genuine
Aspirin Tablets	4	4	..
Saccharin Tablets	1	1	..
Compound Epsom Salts Tablets	1	1	..
Cough Mixture	1	1	..
Head and Stomach Pills	2	2	..
Laxative Tablets	1	1	..
Aniseed, Ipecacuanha and Squills..	1	1	..
TOTALS	262	251	11	552	533	19

The certificates of the Public Analyst disclosed that eleven of the formal samples submitted to him during the year were not genuine, ten being samples of milk and one of ice-cream, representing 4.2 per cent. of the total number of formal samples taken during the year. One of the samples of milk was followed up by two "Appeal-to-Cow" samples, one of which was certified to be of inferior quality while the other was certified to be deficient in non-fatty solids. A warning letter was sent to the producer concerned and the Glamorgan County Agricultural Officer was informed. In respect of three other samples involving two producers which showed added water, legal proceedings were instituted and convictions obtained, the fines and costs amounting to £14. 2s. 0d. in the case of one producer and £15. 1s. 0d. in the case of the other. The remaining six samples taken from another producer, were deficient in non-fatty solids and contained added water. They were followed up by five "Appeal-to-Cow" samples, all of which were reported to be genuine but the non-fatty solids of four of the samples were found to be deficient though there was no evidence of added water. Legal proceedings were instituted in respect of the six samples

mentioned resulting in the produceer being ordered to pay fines and costs amounting to £37. 12s. 0d. Legal proceedings were also taken against the vendor-manufacturer of the sample of ice-cream, who was found guilty and ordered to pay fines and costs amounting to £4. 16s. 0d.

Nineteen informal samples were certified as not genuine, representing 3.4 per cent. of the total number of informal samples taken during the year, five were samples of milk, nine of various mixtures for puddings and cakes, one of baking powder, one of tea cakes, two of pickling spice, and one of dehydrated sliced onions. A warning letter was sent to the producer in respect of one of the samples of milk, whilst the other four samples were followed up by formal samples, all of which were certified as genuine. With regard to fourteen samples of other foods, the tradesmen's remaining stocks were disposed of as refuse, or as pig food.

The following statement contains details of the samples reported as not genuine :—

Ref. No.	Description.	Result of Analysis.
(1) Formal Samples.		
S.877 ..	Ice-cream	..Deficient in fat to the extent of not less than fifteen (15) per cent.
S.920 ..	Milk	..Deficient in milk fat to the extent of not less than twenty-eight (28) per cent.
S.117 ..	Milk	..Deficient in non-fatty solids to the extent of not less than sixteen (16) per cent. and contained not less than sixteen (16) per cent. of added water.
S.118 ..	Milk	..Deficient in non-fatty solids to the extent of not less than eight (8) per cent. and contained not less than three (3) per cent. of added water.

- S.119 .. Milk ..Deficient in non-fatty solids to the extent of not less than seven (7) per cent., was also deficient in fat to the extent of not less than five (5) per cent., after allowance being made for the fat deficiency arising from the addition of three (3) per cent. of water.
- S.120 .. Milk ..The sample was deficient in non-fatty solids to the extent of not less than seven (7) per cent. and contained not less than three (3) per cent. of added water.
- S.121 .. Milk ..Deficient in non-fatty solids to the extent of not less than four (4) per cent. and contained not less than three (3) per cent. of added water.
- S.122 .. Milk ..Deficient in non-fatty solids to the extent of not less than five (5) per cent. and contained not less than three (3) per cent. of added water.
- S.123 .. Milk ..The sample was deficient in non-fatty solids to the extent of not less than seven (7) per cent. and contained not less than three (3) per cent. of added water.
- S.131 .. Milk ..Deficient in non-fatty solids to the extent of not less than three (3) per cent. and contained not less than three (3) per cent. of added water
- S.132 .. Milk ..Deficient in non-fatty solids to the extent of not less than four (4) per cent. and contained not less than four (4) per cent. of added water.

Ref. No.	Description.	Result of Analysis.
(2) Informal Samples.		
1744.S ..	Sponge Mixture	..Infested with meal mites (Tyroglyphus Farinae).
1796.S ..	Pickling Spice	..Infested with book lice (Troctes Divinitoria).
1797.S ..	Baking Powder	..Deficient in available carbon dioxide to the extent of not less than twenty-five (25) per cent.
1813.S ..	Milk	..Deficient in milk fat to the extent of not less than four (4) per cent.
1817.S ..	Milk	..Deficient in milk fat to the extent of not less than five (5) per cent.
1863.S ..	Dehydrated Sliced Onions	..Infested with larvae of the moth (Ephestia Kuhniella).
1866.S ..	Pudding Mixture	..Infested with meal mites (Tyroglyphus Farinae).
1947.S ..	Cake Flour	..Infested with meal mites (Tyroglyphus Farinae).
1991.S ..	Tea Cake Mixture	..Fat in the sample showed evidence of hydrolytic rancidity.
14.S ..	Sponge Pudding Mixture	..Infested with meal mites (Tyroglyphus Farinae).
31.S ..	Scone Flour Mixture	..Infested with meal mites (Tyroglyphus Farinae).
62.S ..	Chocolate Tea Cakes	..Copious growth of mould (Aspergillus) was found in the sample. The fat showed evidence of hydrolytic and ketonic rancidity.
64.S ..	Sponge Mixture	..Infested with meal mites (Tyroglyphus Farinac).

Ref. No.	Description.	Result of Analysis.
104.S ..	Pickling Spice	..Infested with book lice (Troctes Divinitoria).
133.S ..	Scone Mixture	..Infested with meal mites (Tyroglyphus Farinae).
191.S ..	Pudding Mixture	..Infested with meal mites (Tyroglyphus Farinae).
258.S ..	Milk	..Deficient in milk fat to the extent of not less than four (4) per cent.
264.S ..	Milk	..Deficient in non-fatty solids to the extent of not less than four (4) per cent. and contained not less than four (4) per cent. of added water.
269.S ..	Milk	..Deficient in milk fat to the extent of not less than eight (8) per cent.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT—SECTION 13.

Details are given in the appended table regarding contraventions discovered in food premises during the year of the provisions of Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Nature of Contravention	No. of Contraventions	
	Discovered during 1952	Remedied during 1952
No provision of hot water supply ..	7	5
No provision of hot and cold water supply ..	1	—
No provision of washing basins ..	2	1
No provision of towels, soap ..	2	—
Sanitary convenience communicating directly with room in which food is deposited for purpose of sale ..	2	1
Disrepair of rooms ..	3	—
Total number of contraventions ..	17	7
Total number of premises involved ..	12	7

Contravention of the provision of Section 38 of the Shops Act, 1950, was also discovered in one of the premises included in the above table.

SECTION VI.

Prevalence of, and control over, Infectious and other Diseases.

The following table gives particulars relating to notifiable diseases (other than Tuberculosis) notified in the district during 1952 :—

Disease.	Cases Notified.										Cases ad- mitted to Hos- pital	Deaths.																	
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1-2 years.	2-3 years.	3-4 years.	4-5 years.	5-10 years.	10-15 years.	15-20 yrs.	20-35 years.		35-45 yrs.	45-65 years.	65-75 yrs.	75 & Over	All Ages.	Under 1 yr.	1-2 years.	2-3 years.	3-4 years.	4-5 years.	5-10 yrs.	10-15 yrs.	15-20 yrs.	20-35 yrs.	35-45 yrs.	45-65 yrs.	65-75 yrs.	75 & Over
Smallpox..	245	1	5	26	53	47	84	23	5	1	..	..	..	..	129	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scarlet Fever ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria ..	26	..	1	1	..	2	8	5	2	..	..	4	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever (inc. Paratyphoid)	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	154	23	14	5	7	4	12	5	5	12	11	31	14	11	2	44	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	14	10	11	
Acute Primary Pneumonia	15	..	1	2	..	1	1	..	..	3	1	5	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	10	11	
Malaria ..	4	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Dysentery ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cholera ..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	8	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhus Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Relapsing Fever ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningococcal Infection ..	13	1	2	1	..	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	..	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Poliomyelitis (Non-paralytic)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Infective Encephalitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Polio-encephalitis	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles ..	1059	33	94	99	170	240	354	44	17	6	2	..	..	..	9	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
Anthrax ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough ..	9	..	2	3	1	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Food Poisoning ..	7	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS ..	1557	60	121	137	234	298	463	80	31	35	20	51	16	11	185	51	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	15	12	11	..

Zymotic Diseases.—The zymotic group of diseases comprises small-pox, measles, scarlet fever, whooping cough, diarrhoea and enteritis, typhoid and continued fever and the number of deaths attributable to this group of diseases during 1952 was three, equivalent to a death-rate of 0.03 per 1,000 of the estimated population; this death-rate is the lowest recorded for the district. Two of the deaths were certified as due to enteritis and the other death was caused by measles.

Scarlet Fever.—The number of cases of scarlet fever notified in the district during 1952 was 245 as compared with a corresponding number of 319 cases notified in the previous year. The monthly incidence of the notified cases varied between a maximum of 58 in January and a minimum of 6 cases in May. The Ward distribution of the notified cases varied between a maximum number of 55 cases in Ward 2 and a minimum of 8 cases from Ward 11. The disease was prevalent in Ward 2 and the adjoining portion of Ward 3 in January, 22 cases having been notified from Ward 2 and 16 cases from Ward 3 during this month; investigations, however, indicated that this prevalence was not attributable to any definite source of infection such as an infected milk supply or by contact in the schools.

The number of cases admitted to the Isolation Hospital was 129 representing 53 per cent. of the notified cases; the admission of scarlet fever cases was however severely restricted during June, July, August and September owing to the reservation of beds for cases of paratyphoid fever so that the percentage of cases admitted during 1952 was considerably less than in previous years.

No death was certified as due to scarlet fever during the year and most of the cases notified were of a low degree of severity.

Diphtheria.—A child, aged 12 years, was notified as suffering from diphtheria during the year but the diagnosis was not confirmed on further observation after admission to the Isolation Hospital. No confirmed case of this disease has occurred in the district during the last six years and no death has occurred during the same period. At the end of the year it was estimated that 53.7 per cent. of children under 5 years and 69.3 per cent. of children between 5 and 15 years of age had received the complete course of injections for immunisation against diphtheria; these figures indicate that further efforts are needed to ensure that a higher proportion of children are immunised. The freedom from diphtheria infection during the last six years has probably engendered a false sense of security in the minds of many parents and a lack of response to propaganda advocating immunisation; experience in other districts has shown that severe outbreaks of diphtheria still occur and no security from similar outbreaks in this district can be assumed if the proportion of immunised children remains low.

Enteric Fevers.—During the year 26 cases of the enteric group of diseases were notified in the district and of these cases two were notified as suffering from “enteric fever” and one was notified as “typhoid fever,” these three cases being subsequently confirmed as suffering from “paratyphoid B” fever; the remaining 23 cases were notified as suffering from “paratyphoid B” fever but in two instances the diagnosis was not confirmed.

During 1952, therefore, 24 cases of “paratyphoid B” fever were known to have occurred in the district.

The onsets of the first two cases occurred towards the end of April; they were both adult females living in Wards 1 and 2, respectively, and both, within a few days of each other, had visited a neighbouring town and taken food at

the same cafe. The onset of a second group of 10 cases occurred towards the end of May; seven of these cases lived in Ward 2 and one each in Wards 1, 3 and 4. There was nothing in common amongst this group of cases except that the families, to which they belonged, obtained cakes and pastries from the same bakery. No further cases occurred until the end of the second week in July when a girl of 16 years residing in Ward 9 was taken ill; this girl had visited many places outside the district at about the time of infection. In the last week in July a woman, who was employed in a confectioner's shop in Ward 11 was taken ill and she also had at the time of infection visited neighbouring towns, including the cafe which had been visited by the two women who were first taken ill in the district. Finally at the end of the first week and the beginning of the second week in August a further group of ten cases occurred; seven of these cases occurred in Ward 11, two were from Ward 9 and the remaining case from Ward 6. Three of the seven cases from Ward 11 had consumed confectionery purchased at the shop where the previously mentioned case was employed; otherwise there was no association between these ten cases and five had visited various towns or seaside resorts at about the time of infection.

A considerable amount of time was devoted to the investigation of these cases and other suspected cases during the summer months; samples of the stools and bloods of all the employees at a large milk pasteurising establishment and at a fairly large bakery were submitted for bacteriological examination and samples of water, milk, ice cream, artificial cream and the various materials used for making artificial cream were likewise submitted for examination. The results of these examinations indicated that no particular article of food or drink could be regarded as being a source of infection but the indirect results of the investigations indicated that confectionery containing artificial cream had been consumed by all the

cases notified and in many instances such confectionery were purchased or obtained from common sources.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—The number of cases of puerperal pyrexia notified in the district during the year was 7 giving an incidence rate of 4.0 per 1,000 total live and still births; the corresponding rate in the previous year was 3.4. No death was certified as due to septic conditions following a confinement or abortion during the year.

Meningococcal Infection.—During the year 13 persons were notified as suffering from meningococcal infection but the diagnosis was confirmed in only three instances on further investigation after admission to hospital. The three confirmed cases comprised—a child aged 19 months residing in Ward 10, who was notified in May, and two adult males, aged 52 and 48 years who lived in Wards 4 and 11 and were notified in June and October, respectively. No association could be traced between these three cases and no death from this type of infection occurred during the year.

Acute Poliomyelitis.—Two cases of the paralytic form of this disease were notified in the district during the year the first case being a child of 5 years residing in Ward 8 who was notified in July and the second case was a child of 4 years residing in Ward 11 who was notified in September. Both cases were fairly mild and the residual degree of paralysis was slight. No association could be traced between these two cases and no secondary cases were known to have occurred.

Acute Polio-encephalitis.—A child, aged seven months, residing in Ward 5 was notified in July as suffering from

acute polio-encephalitis. There was no history of any previous inoculation or infective illness and, after a period of isolation in hospital of about 14 days, the child was discharged in a normal state of health. The investigations at the hospital indicated that the child had probably suffered from an attack of the non-paralytic form of poliomyelitis. No source of infection could be traced.

Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.—The number of cases of acute influenzal pneumonia notified in the district during 1952 was 15 as compared with 37 cases notified in the previous year. Influenza was fairly prevalent in the district towards the end of the year and seven cases of influenzal pneumonia were notified in December and three cases were notified during November whilst the remaining five cases were notified in January, February, March and July, two cases being notified in February.

Acute Primary Pneumonia.—The number of cases of acute primary pneumonia notified in the district amounted to 154 as compared with 141 cases notified in the previous year. The monthly distribution of the notifications varied between a maximum of 33 notifications received during December and a minimum of two notifications during September; the disease was also fairly prevalent in January and March when 23 and 22 notifications were received in these respective months. The ward incidence of this disease appeared to be heaviest in Ward 11 where 39 cases were notified whilst Ward 6 with only 4 cases was least affected.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—No case of this disease was notified in the district during 1952.

Measles.—The number of cases of measles notified during 1952 amounted to 1059 as compared with 953 cases notified in the previous year. This disease was most

prevalent in October when 150 cases were notified whilst the lowest number of notifications, namely 25, was received during January. The ward distribution of the notified cases varied between a maximum number of 210 cases in Ward 8 and a minimum of 6 cases from Ward 1. This disease was fairly prevalent in Mid and Lower Rhondda and the Rhondda Fach, Wards 6 to 11, inclusive, contributing 914 cases whilst in Wards 1 to 5, inclusive, only 145 cases were notified; the Mid-Rhondda area was particularly involved from March to June, the lower Rhondda was involved during the whole year, the incidence was heavy in Ward 9 during the first four months and the last three months of the year whilst Wards 10 and 11 were principally involved from March to October.

Whooping Cough.—During the year nine cases of whooping cough were notified in the district as compared with 253 cases similarly notified in the previous year. Three cases each were notified during February and March, two cases were notified in October and the remaining case was notified in December. The notified cases were distributed amongst Wards 2, 3, 5, 6 and 9.

Dysentery.—Four cases of dysentery were notified in the district during 1952. The first case, a child of three years, residing in Ward 6, was notified in May but on further investigation after removal to the Isolation Hospital it was found that the infection was due to one of the food-poisoning group of organisms, namely *Salmonella Typhi-murium*. The second case, a child of 18 months also residing in Ward 6, was notified in June but in this instance the diagnosis was not confirmed after the child's admission to the Isolation Hospital. The remaining two cases, who resided in Wards 4 and 9, respectively, were notified in November but further observations, after admission to the Isolation Hospital, indicated that these two cases were not suffering from dysentery.

Food Poisoning.—During the year seven cases of food poisoning were notified in the district, six cases being notified during May and the remaining case in June. Two of the cases, both under two years old, were members of one family living in Ward 5 whilst the remaining five cases were members of different families, four of which resided in Ward 6 and the remaining case was a resident of Ward 9. In two instances, a girl of 3 years and a man of 59 years, residing in different houses in Ward 6 it was found that the infecting organism was the *Salmonella Typhi-murium* and in one of the houses there was a history of infestation by mice though the house was kept in a very clean state. No infecting organisms could be detected in specimens of stools obtained from the other five cases. In the case of the two young children notified from the house in Ward 5 these children had been suffering from intestinal and digestive symptoms for some time prior to notification and it was suspected that the consumption of ice-cream had caused the acute attack which occasioned the notification; samples of the ice-cream consumed were not available for examination and there was no history of similar illnesses amongst children in the neighbourhood who had also eaten the ice-cream. The woman notified from Ward 6 had consumed tinned salmon a few hours prior to the onset of the illness but this had not been shared with other members of the family who did not suffer from any symptoms whilst the man residing in Ward 9 had consumed pork sausages which had not been shared with other members of the family; in neither instance, however, were portions of the tinned salmon or pork sausages available for examination during the investigations following the receipt of the notifications. The remaining case was a child of 3 years residing in Ward 6 who had not eaten any foods other than that shared with other members of the family with the exception that she had consumed a considerable quantity of “liquorice all-sorts” on the evening prior to the day of onset; a sample of this

form of confectionery obtained from the container in the shop where they were purchased was submitted for examination but no food poisoning organisms or metallic or other poisonous substances were detected in the sample.

Erysipelas. The number of cases of erysipelas notified in the district during the year was 11. No case was notified from Wards 2, 4, 6 and 10 whilst Ward 1 with three notified cases provided the largest number amongst the remaining wards. No death was certified as due to this disease.

Diarrhoea and Enteritis. No death was certified as due to diarrhoea during the year but two deaths were caused by enteritis, one being a child of three months who died in December, and the other being a man of 76 years who died in November. The district was comparatively free from severe outbreaks of diarrhoea or enteritis during the year and, apart from lower prevalence of intestinal infection, modern forms of treatment with antibiotics, etc., have greatly reduced the fatalities from these diseases.

Influenza.—The number of deaths classified as due to influenza during the year was 6 as compared with 44 deaths in the previous year. All the deaths occurred amongst persons who were over 45 years of age and one death occurred in each of the months—January, February, March, April, August and December.

Bronchitis.—The number of deaths classified as due to bronchitis during the year was 49 as compared with 189 deaths in the previous year. The monthly incidence of the fatalities from this disease varied between a maximum of 11 deaths in January and no death during May. As in previous years bronchitis caused a larger number of deaths amongst male persons than amongst members of the

opposite sex in the proportion of 37 deaths of male persons to 12 deaths of female persons and the proportions of male deaths to female deaths increased with the advancing age of the sufferers; of 17 deaths amongst persons who were between 45 and 65 years of age 12 were of male persons whilst amongst 28 deaths of persons, who were over 65 years of age, 22 were of male persons.

It is satisfactory to note that only one child under one year old died from bronchitis as compared with five deaths from the same cause in the previous year.

Pneumoconiosis.—The number of deaths classified as due to pneumoconiosis in the district during the year was 26 as compared with 38 deaths in the previous year; of the 26 deaths 11 occurred amongst men who were between 45 and 65 years of age and the remaining 15 were of persons who were over 65 years of age.

The numbers of deaths certified as due to this disease in the district during the last ten years are indicated in the following table and it will be noted that a total of 385 deaths have occurred in that period.

YEAR	AGE-GROUPS.			TOTAL
	25 to 45 years	45 to 65 years	Over 65 years	
1943	2	18	5	25
1944	5	22	2	29
1945	7	21	4	32
1946	2	14	12	28
1947	2	31	18	51
1948	1	35	10	46
1949	3	34	13	50
1950	6	38	16	60
1951	..	23	15	38
1952	..	11	15	26

In addition to the above, the causes of death on the weekly returns received from the local Registrars of Deaths showed that in 32 instances pneumoconiosis was inserted on the death certificates as a secondary cause of death as compared with 47 similar instances in the previous year. The 32 deaths mentioned above included 14 persons whose deaths were classified as due to pulmonary tuberculosis, 8 persons who died from pneumonia, 6 persons who died from heart disease and 4 persons who died from bronchitis.

It is satisfactory to note that the numbers of deaths from pneumoconiosis have diminished considerably since 1950.

Anthrax.—A man of 55 years residing in Ward 5 was notified as suffering from anthrax in April; the patient was removed to hospital as soon as the nature of the illness was suspected but the illness ended fatally. No local source of infection could be traced and it appeared probable that he contracted the disease during the course of employment in a factory situated outside the Rhondda where chemicals and fertilisers were prepared and where contact with animal matter imported from abroad was a frequent occurrence.

SECTION VII.

Tuberculosis.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of cases of tuberculosis notified in the district during 1952 was 133 of which 113 were of the pulmonary form of the disease and 20 were non-pulmonary cases; the corresponding figures for the previous year were 198, 168 and 30 respectively.

At the end of the year the register of cases contained the names of 1,243 persons as indicated in the following summary :—

	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
Cases on register 1st January, 1952	956	246	1,202
New cases registered during the			
year	126	20	146
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	1,082	266	1,348
Removed from register during			
the year	87	18	105
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Cases on Register 31st December,			
1952	995	248	1,243

The number of deaths from all forms of tuberculosis during the year was 44, equivalent to a death-rate of 0.40 per 1,000 of the estimated population; this death-rate is the lowest recorded for the district, the next lowest death rate being 0.53 which was recorded for 1951.

Amongst those persons who died from tuberculosis 11 or 25.0 per cent. had not been notified to the Health Department prior to the dates of death; the corresponding proportion in the previous year was 32.2 per cent.

No action was required during 1952 under the provisions of the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, in relation to the handling of milk by tuberculous persons or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, relating to the removal of persons suffering from Tuberculosis.

The following table gives a summary of the new cases of and deaths from tuberculosis in the Rhondda Urban District during 1952 divided into age and sex groups as well as into pulmonary and non-pulmonary forms :—

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.
Under 1 year ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1 to 5 years. ..	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	1
5 to 10 years ..	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
10 to 15 years ..	3	3	1	1	..	..	..	..
15 to 20 years ..	7	12	..	..	..	..	..	1
20 to 25 years ..	7	13	1	2	1	1	..	..
25 to 35 years ..	9	9	4	2	1	3	1	..
35 to 45 years ..	2	4	..	1	5	5	..	..
45 to 55 years ..	11	2	1	1	4	2	..	..
55 to 65 years ..	10	1	..	..	7	..	..	..
65 to 75 years ..	7	2	..	1	7	1	..	1
75 and upwards..	2	2	..	..	3	..	..	..
TOTALS ..	63	50	10	10	28	12	1	3

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—The number of cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified in the district during 1952 was 113 giving an incidence rate of 1.03 per 1,000 of the estimated population; the corresponding rate for the previous year was 1.5.

The distribution of the notified cases varied between a maximum of 18 cases from Ward 11 and a minimum of 4 cases from Ward 4; in the previous year 32 cases were notified from Ward 11.

As in 1951 and in contrast with previous years there was a higher incidence of notified cases amongst male persons, 63 notifications being of male persons and 50 were of female persons. The age distribution amongst the two sexes however showed considerable variations; of 39 notifications of persons between 15 and 25 years of age 25 were of female persons whilst 14 were of male persons but of the 24 notifications of persons between 45 and 65 years old 21 were of male persons and only 3 were of female persons.

The number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis in the district during the year was 40, equivalent to a death-rate of 0.36 per 1,000 of the estimated population and it may be noted that this is the lowest rate recorded for the district and is less than half of that recorded for 1942 which was 0.75.

The mortality amongst male persons was higher than that of female persons in the proportion of 28 male deaths to 12 female deaths and the excess of male deaths was more marked amongst persons over 45 years of age amongst whom there were 21 male deaths as compared with only three female deaths.

Of the 28 male deaths it may be noted that 22 were of persons who were or had been employed in the coal mining industry and in 14 instances the information given on the death certificates, as indicated in the weekly returns from the Registrars of Deaths, showed that these persons were also suffering from pneumoconiosis; furthermore though the numbers were few it appears that the combination of pulmonary tuberculosis and pneumoconiosis appears to be more fatal in the younger age groups because of the four deaths of colliery workers who were between 25 and 45 years of age there was evidence of pneumoconiosis in each instance, of 8 deaths of colliery workers between 45 and 65 years of age 5 showed evidence of pneumoconiosis

whilst of the 10 deaths of colliery workers over 65 years of age 5 had suffered from pneumoconiosis.

Amongst persons under 45 years of age there were 8 deaths of female persons as compared with 7 deaths of male persons; no death from pulmonary tuberculosis occurred amongst persons who were under 20 years of age.

The numbers of deaths from this disease in the eleven Wards varied between a maximum of six deaths in Ward 2 and a minimum of two deaths each in Wards 3 and 4.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—The number of cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis notified in the district during 1952 was 20 as compared with 30 cases notified in the previous year. No case was notified from Ward 4 whilst Wards 6 and 10, with three cases in each, suffered the highest incidence amongst the other ten Wards. The notified cases were equally divided amongst the two sexes. The principal sites affected by this form of the disease amongst the notified cases were glands of the neck in 6 instances, the spine and hip joint in 4 cases each, the abdominal organs in 3 instances and the brain or meninges in two cases.

The number of deaths from non pulmonary tuberculosis during the year was 4, equivalent to a death rate of 0.04 per 1,000 of the estimated population; this rate is lower than in any previous year with the exception of that recorded for 1949 when the death rate was 0.03. Two of the four deaths were due to tuberculosis of the spine in females aged 18 years and 72 years, respectively. the remaining two deaths being due to tuberculosis of the abdominal glands in a girl of three years and to meningeal tuberculosis in the case of a man of 27 years.

APPENDIX

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1952 and previous years.

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year.	BIRTHS			Total Deaths registered in District.		Trans-ferable Deaths.		Net Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Net.		Number.	Rate.	Of Non-Residents registered in the District.	Of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 yr. of age		At all ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1000 net Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1942	116,600	2,309	2,106	18.1	1,471	12.6	117	189	134	64	1,543	13.2
1943	113,500	2,128	1,933	17.0	1,435	12.6	92	186	104	54	1,592	13.5
1944	118,230	2,243	2,034	17.2	1,402	11.9	91	171	104	51	1,482	12.5
1945	116,480	2,218	2,019	17.3	1,444	12.4	84	187	108	53	1,547	13.3
1946	113,120	2,543	2,220	19.6	1,408	12.4	94	178	95	43	1,492	13.1
1947	111,840	2,838	2,363	21.1	1,544	13.8	54	214	122	52	1,704	15.2
1948	112,800	2,602	2,077	18.4	1,211	10.7	45	242	83	40	1,408	12.5
1949	112,630	2,227	1,832	16.3	1,350	12.0	42	239	80	44	1,547	13.7
1950	112,300	2,071	1,759	15.7	1,461	13.0	44	237	82	47	1,654	14.7
1951	110,700	1,842	1,716	15.5	1,487	13.4	43	311	87	51	1,755	15.9
1952	109,800	1,777	1,713	15.6	1,208	11.0	37	269	69	40	1,440	13.1

NOTES.—This table is arranged to show the gross births and deaths in the district and the births and deaths properly belonging to it with the corresponding rates.

Rates in Columns 5, 7, and 13 are calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

The deaths included in Column 6 are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district. The deaths included in Column 12 are the number in Column 6, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 8 and the addition of the number in Column 9. Deaths in Column 10 are similarly corrected by the subtraction of deaths under one included in the number given in Column 8 and by the addition of the deaths under one included in the number given in Column 9.

“Transferable Deaths” are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a district other than that in which they resided.

Area of District in acres }
(exclusive of area covered } 23,886.
by water).

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	Cases notified in the whole District													Total Cases notified in each Ward																	Number of Cases removed to Hospital from each Ward.											Total Cases re-moved to Hospital
	All Ages	All Ages—Years							1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11												
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 to 75																							75 and up											
Smallpox							
Cholera							
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	1	1	..	1	..	2	8	1	..	3							
Erysipelas	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	56	24	13	24	33	14	26	11	22	8	5	18	16	5	16	20	7	14	7	15	6	..	129	
Scarlet Fever	245	1	131	107	5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhus Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	26	..	4	13	3	2	4	..	..	3	9	1	1	..	1	..	..	3	..	8	3	9	1	..	1	..	1	..	2	..	7	..	23					
Relapsing Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	7	..	..	..	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Plague	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Meningococcal Infection	13	1	4	3	2	2	1	..	..	2	1	1	1	..	..	1	2	4	1	1	2	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	4	1	1	1	12					
Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Poliomyelitis (paralytic)	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2	
Acute Poliomyelitis (Non-paralytic)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Respiratory Tuberculosis	113	..	4	9	39	24	24	9	4	10	9	11	4	5	8	8	13	12	15	18	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	10	8	..	29		
Other forms of Tuberculosis	20	..	2	5	3	7	2	1	..	2	2	2	..	1	3	2	2	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
Ac. Encephalitis Lethargica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Infective Encephalitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Polio-encephalitis	1	1	..	..	..	21	31	14	11	7	11	10	14	9	9	13	8	10	25	38	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acute Primary Pneumonia	154	23	30	17	7	3	5	1	..	1	2	..	..	1	1	1	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..						
Acute Influenza	15	..	4	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malaria	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery	4	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anthrax	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles	1059	33	603	398	20	5	..	..	..	6	72	21	28	18	110	140	210	196	176	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..						
Whooping Cough	9	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	2	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..						
Food Poisoning	7	1	3	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS	1690	60	796	557	83	76	77	26	15	48	166	72	64	70	174	182	263	240	250	161	11	28	18	8	17	28	12	19	20	29	15	215	..									

TABLE III.—Causes of, and ages at, Death during the Year 1952—(Continued on next page.)

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Deaths in or belonging to the whole District at subjoined ages											Deaths in or belonging to Wards (at all ages).											Total Deaths whether of 'Residents' or 'Non-Residents' in Public Institutions in the District.	
		All ages	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and under 75	75 and upwards	Ward 1	Ward 2	Ward 3	Ward 4	Ward 5	Ward 6	Ward 7	Ward 8	Ward 9	Ward 10	Ward 11			
Cols.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		
All Causes { Certified Uncertified		1439	69	3	5	7	22	88	379	422	444	145	148	114	119	151	121	122	153	116	100	150	145	..	
		
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory		40	..	..	..	..	2	14	13	8	3	4	6	2	2	3	3	5	4	..	4	4	3	1
2. Tuberculosis, other		4	..	..	1	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
3. Syphilitic disease		6	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	..	1	1
4. Diphtheria		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Whooping Cough		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
6. Meningococcal Infection		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Acute Poliomyelitis		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Measles		1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1
9. Other Infective and parasitic diseases		5	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	1
10. Malignant neoplasm-stomach..		54	..	..	..	..	..	2	23	19	10	3	5	3	3	3	6	3	8	6	4	10	1	1
11. Malignant neoplasm-lung, or bronchus		30	..	..	..	..	..	2	20	7	1	1	1	2	6	4	5	2	1	2	3	3	3	3
12. Malignant neoplasm-breast		14	..	..	..	..	..	4	4	3	3	2	3	..	1	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
13. Malignant neoplasm-uterus		6	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	..	1	3	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms		103	..	..	..	..	2	6	47	31	17	9	7	13	11	11	11	5	13	11	6	6	9	9
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia		3	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE III.—Continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
16. Diabetes	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system..	199	..	..	..	..	..	3	46	71	79	19	28	16	21	18	18	16	23	12	13	15	21
18. Coronary disease, angina	164	..	..	..	..	..	4	55	67	38	29	15	9	6	21	15	11	18	12	10	18	7
19. Hypertension with heart disease	12	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	5	4	2	..	1	..	1	1	..	2	3	1	1	6
20. Other heart Disease	292	..	..	..	2	1	11	43	90	145	16	29	26	25	31	29	27	35	11	19	44	13
21. Other circulatory disease	72	..	..	..	..	1	..	145	24	33	9	3	5	4	5	7	5	9	14	7	4	6
22. Influenza	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	1
23. Pneumonia	48	..	..	..	..	..	4	15	10	12	1	5	6	7	5	6	2	7	3	3	3	10
24. Bronchitis	49	..	..	2	..	..	1	17	15	13	10	5	4	4	4	4	9	1	4	3	1	3
25. Other diseases of respiratory system..	45	2	..	..	..	1	2	19	18	3	6	5	3	4	9	..	..	4	5	4	5	4
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	11	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	5	1	2	1	..	1	1	1	2	..	..	1	2	2
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	13	..	..	1	..	2	..	3	2	3	1	..	1	1	2	..	..	1	3	1	3	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	7	2	1	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	..	2	2
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
31. Congenital Malformations	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
32. A. Rheumatic Fever	13	..	..	..	1	1	2	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	2	..	3	..	..	..	1	4
B. Pernicious Anaemia	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	2	2	1	..	4	1
C. Convulsions	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..
D. Old Age	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	51	12	11	3	2	12	2	4	..	..	2	..	..
E. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	111	48	..	..	1	2	9	19	22	10	7	12	9	8	10	8	18	9	8	9	13	29
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	9	..	..	..	2	2	4	1	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	2	4
34. A. Road (other than motor) Accidents	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
B. Colliery Accidents	12	..	..	..	..	2	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	1	..	..	1	2	3	..
C. All other accidents	23	5	1	..	..	2	3	3	2	7	6	1	3	4	1	..	1	..	1	1	1	5
35. Suicide	6	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	6	2	2	..	5
36. Homicide and operations of war	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rhondda	1440	69	3	5	7	22	88	379	423	444	145	148	114	119	151	123	122	152	115	100	150	147

TABLE IV.—Infantile Mortality, 1952. Net Deaths from stated causes at various ages under one year of age.
(continued on next page).

CAUSE OF DEATH	under 1 week.	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 mth.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months	3-4 Months	4-5 Months	5-6 Months	6-7 Months	7-8 Months	8-9 Months	9-10 Months	10-11 Months	11-12 Months	Total Deaths under 1 year.
Cols. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
All causes :—																	
Certified	36	2	1	4	43	10	2	6	3	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	69
Uncertified	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gastro-enteritis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Broncho-pneumonia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Acute Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Umbilical Sepsis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pink's Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Acute Suppurative Rhinitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Prematurity	20	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Atelectasis	3	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Congenital Heart Disease	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Erythroblastosis	5	1	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Convulsions	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Injury at Birth	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

TABLE IV.—Continued.

Cols.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Intra-cranial																		
Haemorrhage		2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Anencephaly		1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Atresia of Bile Duct		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cleft Palate and																		
Hare Lip		1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Spina Bifida		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Meningo-myelocele		..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Defective Develop-																		
ment		1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Status Lymphaticus		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bronchospasm		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Suffocation by																		
Overlaying		1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Inspiration of Vomit		2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Pyloric Stenosis		1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
TOTALS	..	36	2	1	4	43	10	2	6	3	2	1	1	..	1	..	..	69

TABLE V.

TABLE S.D. 30 of the Registrar-General.

Causes of Death in Rhondda Urban District during 1952.

CAUSES OF DEATH.						Males.	Females.
ALL CAUSES						822	595
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	..	..	..	..	27	12
2	Tuberculosis, other	..	..	..	..	1	2
3	Syphilitic disease	..	..	..	..	5	—
4	Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	—	—
5	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	—	—
6	Meningococcal infections	..	..	..	..	—	—
7	Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	—	—
8	Measles	..	..	..	..	—	1
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	..	..	..	..	2	3
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	..	..	..	..	25	28
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	..	..	..	..	25	5
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast	..	..	..	..	—	12
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	..	..	..	..	—	6
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	..	..	..	..	54	53
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	..	..	..	..	2	1
16	Diabetes	..	..	..	..	3	4
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	..	..	..	..	100	110
18	Coronary disease, angina	..	..	..	..	102	50
19	Hypertension with heart disease	..	..	..	..	9	6
20	Other heart disease	..	..	..	..	125	122
21	Other circulatory diseases	..	..	..	..	43	22
22	Influenza	..	..	..	..	—	5
23	Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	32	12
24	Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	65	23
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	..	..	..	..	56	5
26	Ulcer of Stomach and duodenum	..	..	..	..	8	5
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..	..	..	..	2	2
28	Nephritis and Nephrosis	..	..	..	..	7	5
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	..	..	11	—
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	..	..	..	..	—	1
31	Congenital malformations	..	..	..	..	10	4
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..	..	..	..	78	81
33	Motor Vehicle accidents	..	..	..	..	6	2
34	All other accidents	..	..	..	..	21	10
35	Suicide	..	..	..	..	3	3
36	Homicide and operations of war	..	..	..	..	—	—
Deaths of Infants under 1 year—							
	Total	..	..	..	..	44	24
	Legitimate	..	..	..	..	43	24
	Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	1	—
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age—							
	Total	..	..	..	..	31	12
	Legitimate	..	..	..	..	30	12
	Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	1	—
LIVE BIRTHS—							
	Total	..	..	..	..	848	864
	Legitimate	..	..	..	..	815	834
	Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	33	30
STILL BIRTHS—							
	Total	..	..	..	..	34	20
	Legitimate	..	..	..	..	30	19
	Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	4	1
POPULATION						109,800	

Rhondda Urban District Council.

COMMITTEE FOR EDUCATION

THE
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
District
School Medical Officer

TO THE
Rhondda
Committee for Education

For the Year 1952

Rhondda Urban District Council.

COMMITTEE FOR EDUCATION

Councillor WILLIAM CLIFFORD VENING, J.P.

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„ EVAN MORGAN DAVIES.
„ WILLIAM DAVID HUGHES.
„ JOSEPH HENRY LEWIS.
„ ARTHUR DAVIES.
„ JOHN GLYNDWR ELIAS.
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„ EVAN JOHN OAKLEY, J.P.
„ DANIEL MURPHY.
„ (Mrs.) ANNIE MAY VAUGHAN.
„ (Mrs.) ELIZABETH JONES.
„ J. H. WARREN -MORGAN.
„ LEWIS BOWEN ROTHERO.
„ THOMAS MORTON BROOKES.
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„ MORGAN DAVIES.
„ (Mrs.) CATHERINE M. PARFITT, J.P.
„ EVAN EDWARDS.

County Alderman SIDNEY CADOGAN, J.P.

„ RHYS EVANS, J.P.
„ TOM CHURCHILL.

Co-opted Members

Mr. I. DAY.

„ E. E. PARRY.
„ T. M. EVANS.
„ D. T. MORGANS.
„ A. V. ALLDAY.

Clerk to the Committee : D. J. JONES, O.B.E., Solicitor.

District Education Officer : W. MORRIS JONES, M.A., M.Sc.

Architect : A. H. GILLARD, Surveyor, A.M.I.C.E.

District School Medical Officer :

D. J. THOMAS, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.),
L.R.C.P. (Lond.), B.Sc. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Lond.).

Assistant School Medical Officers :

EILEEN JOYCE EVANS, M.B., B.Ch. (Wales).
(part year).

NESTA G. MORGAN, M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
(part year).

GERALD THOMAS, B.Sc., B.Ch. (part year).

PARTICIA HERDMAN, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
(part year).

R. MORLEY DAVIES, M.B., B.Ch., B.Sc., C.P.H.
(part year).

Specialist Officers (part time) :

Ophthalmic Surgeon—

J. W. GLENTON MYLER, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), D.P.H. (Lond.).

Orthopaedic Surgeon—

NATHAN ROCYN JONES, M.D. (Cantab), F.R.C.S. (Edin.)

Dental Surgeon—

MARGARET E. BYRNE, B.D.S. (Ireland).

Dental Surgeons (part time) :

ALUN RHYDDERCH OWEN, L.D.S., (R.C.S. England).

DAVID G. E. ROBERTS, B.D.S., L.D.S. (R.C.S., England).

Lay Administrative Officer :

D. J. LEWIS

Superintendent of Health Visitors and School Nurses :
LILIAN MORGAN, S.R.N., H.V.Cert., S.C.M., F.N.A.

School Nurses :

EDITH MAY EVANS, C.M.B.
ELIZABETH WATKINS, S.E.A.N., C.M.B.
MYFANWY BUCKLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M.
EVELYN B. HENSHAW, S.R.N., H.V.Cert, S.C.M.
MARY BETTY OWEN, S.R.N., R.F.N., H.V.Cert, S.C.M.
EDITH STEPHENS, S.R.N., H.V.Cert., S.C.M.
ADA JACKSON, S.R.N., H.V.Cert, S.C.M.
GWYNETH M. GRIFFITHS, S.R.N., H.V.Cert., S.C.M.
CATHERINE DAVIES, S.R.N., R.F.N., H.V.Cert., S.C.M.
GWENILLIAN HATTON, S.R.N., H.V.Cert., S.C.M.
BEATRICE M. LLOYD, S.R.N., S.C.M.
ROSE E. JONES, S.R.N., H.V.Cert., C.M.B.
MYRA E. PHILLIPS, S.R.N., H.V.Cert, S.C.M.
MARGARET DANIEL, S.R.N., H.V.Cert., S.C.M.
MARGARET ELEANOR DAVIES, S.R.N., R.F.N.,
H.V.Cert., S.C.M.
HANNAH M. JAMES, S.R.N., H.V.Cert., S.C.M.
LOUVAIN NICHOLAS, S.R.N., H.V.Cert., C.M.B.

Part Year

MARGARET WILLIAMS, S.R.N., C.M.B. (Part 1).
GWENDOLINE WILLIAMS, S.R.N., R.F.N., C.M.B.
(Part 1), H.V.Cert., R.S.I.

Physiotherapist :

EIRA HILL JONES, M.C.S.P.

Dental Attendants :

CONSTANCE T. C. HARRISON
DORIS JONES.

Clerical Staff :

ANNIE M. EVANS

A. GWYN EVANS

Rhondda Urban District Council.

To the Chairman and Members of the
RHONDDA COMMITTEE FOR EDUCATION.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

I beg to submit my Annual Report on the School Health Service in the Rhondda Urban District during the year ended 31st December, 1952.

The amount of medical inspection undertaken in the schools continued to be limited because of the difficulty in maintaining the full establishment of medical staff and, likewise, the amount of dental inspection and treatment was very inadequate to meet the needs of the school population; in this connection it may be noted that 23.8 per cent. or nearly one out of every four of the children in the routine age groups examined by the medical staff were considered to require urgent dental treatment.

The statistics compiled from the records of medical inspections and the assessments of the general condition of the school children in 1952 compared favourably in most respects with those relating to previous years. Though there was no conclusive evidence that the general condition of the children was worse than in previous years it should be noted that the number of meals provided in the schools in 1952 was approximately 43 per cent. less than in 1948 though the school population was approximately the same

in both years ; a further diminution in the number of meals supplied without compensatory provision of nourishment from other sources may soon show evidence of deterioration in the general condition of the children and it is therefore desirable that a close watch should be kept on the general or nutritional condition of the children. There was a general diminution in the incidence of defects amongst children examined in the routine age groups as compared with the previous year and the incidence of defects of the heart and circulation and of the lungs were considerably less. No case of scabies or impetigo was discovered amongst children examined in the routine age groups.

The incidence of infectious diseases amongst the school population was comparatively low during the year but thirteen cases of paratyphoid B. fever occurred amongst children of school age during the period extending from May to August and it is satisfactory to note that there was no evidence which implicated the school meals service or the supply of milk at the schools as a source of the infection. Section 6 of the report contains a paragraph on the incidence of and mortality from tuberculosis amongst the school population and comparison with figures recorded thirty years ago shows that considerable progress has been made in elimination of this disease and particularly in mortality therefrom.

It is very satisfactory to report that a whole-time physiotherapist was appointed and commenced duties at the beginning of the year and she was active in resuscitating this service and undertook a large amount of treatment in the school clinics during the year.

The copies of reports on the examination and treatment of children at the various hospitals serving the district continued to be received in increasing numbers and proved

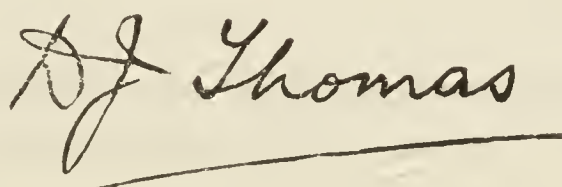
of considerable interest to the school medical staff and of assistance to the school nurses when visiting the homes of such children after their discharge from the hospitals.

The inadequacy of the school dental service in the district continues to be the most important defect in the school health service and repeated advertisements in the professional and lay press have proved unsuccessful in securing the appointment of dental surgeons for this work. It is hoped however that further and persistent efforts will prove successful in resuscitating this essential service for the school population as the maintenance of a clean and sound dentition in childhood and adolescence, apart from its aesthetic effect, is most important as a foundation for a healthy existence in later adult life.

I have much pleasure in acknowledging the constant co-operation of all members of the staff of the school health service, of head-teachers and their staffs and of many others who are interested in the welfare of the children in the district.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "J. Thomas". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, looped initial "J". A horizontal line is drawn underneath the signature.

District School Medical Officer.

TYDFIL HOUSE,
PENTRE, RHONDDA.

Rhondda Urban District Council.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

The total number of pupils on the registers of the schools controlled by the Rhondda District Education Committee at the end of 1952 was 21,110 representing an increase of 244 pupils as compared with the corresponding number at the end of the previous year. The above mentioned total included 292 children in the two nursery schools at Ynyseynon and Trealaw, 13,796 children of whom 2,929 were under 5 years of age, in the primary schools and 7,022 pupils in the secondary (modern, technical and grammar) schools.

1.—ADMINISTRATION AND STAFF.

There was no change in the administration of the school health services in the district during 1952. A list of the staff employed in the service is given at the beginning of this report and it will be observed that though there was a slight increase in the medical staff as compared with the previous year there continued to be a serious deficiency in the dental staff as the two part-time dental surgeons were only able to devote a total of three half days per week to the school dental service.

2.—CO-ORDINATION.

The various public health services in the district are co-ordinated in virtue of an arrangement whereby the District School Medical Officer also holds the appointments of Medical Officer of Health to the District Council and Divisional Medical Officer for the Rhondda Division of the

County of Glamorgan in respect of the services relating to the care of mothers and children administered locally by the County Council under the National Health Service Act.

The school medical and dental staffs participate in the above-mentioned services for mothers and children and the school nurses undertake dual appointments as health-visitors and school nurses in the respective portions of the district allocated to them.

(a) *Infant and Child Welfare.* During the year 3,663 children under five years of age attended the infant welfare centres and the health visitors made 41, 033 visits to the homes of children in this age group.

(b) *Care of debilitated children under school age.* The general care and supervision of the welfare of debilitated or defective children under school age were undertaken by the health visitors during their visits to the homes and by the medical staff at the child welfare clinics; when necessary, parents were advised to obtain treatment from the family medical attendants who referred many of these children to the local hospitals for further investigation and treatment. Copies of the paediatricians' report on their findings and recommendations for the treatment of these children were usually obtained and the information contained therein was made available to the medical officers at the clinics and to the health visitors.

The numbers of children under five years of age not attending schools who received treatment under the various schemes administered by the Authority were as follow :—

Dental Treatment	..	..	..	..	89
Examined at Eye Clinics	..	..	..	..	16
Orthopaedic Treatment at Clinics	..	..	..	..	57

3.—HYGIENIC CONDITION OF SCHOOLS.

The hygienic condition of the schools in the district was supervised under the direction of Mr. A. H. Gillard, the Council's Engineer and Surveyor and it is satisfactory to note that a considerable amount of work was done in improving the condition of the schools and playgrounds.

The medical staff reported on defects observed during the routine visits to the schools and such defects were referred in the first instance to the District Education Officer.

It is very gratifying to note that two rooms have been specially provided at the new primary school at Mardy for the use of the medical and school nursing staff, one room being available as a waiting room and the other being suitably equipped for use as an inspection room ; it is also worthy of note that these two rooms are situated in a portion of the building where there is the least likelihood of disturbance during the process of medical inspection.

4.—SCOPE OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Routine medical inspection in the schools was limited to the three groups specified in paragraphs 49 (2) of the Handicapped Pupils and School Health Services Regulations, 1945, namely :—

- (1) First Group—comprising children who were examined as soon as possible after admission to a maintained school ;
- (2) Second Group—comprising children who were in their last year of attendance at a maintained Primary School ; and
- (2) Third Age Group—comprising children in their last year of attendance in a maintained Secondary School.

A large number of children, who were not due to be examined in the above groups, were also examined at the requests of parents or head teachers and were designated as "Specials" and, in the course of routine visits to the schools, children who had been found to be defective at previous visits were re-examined in order to ascertain whether appropriate treatment had been obtained.

5.—FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

The number of children who underwent routine medical inspection during the year amounted to 3,084 comprising 1914 children in the entrant group, 517 children in the second age group and 653 pupils in the third age group. The number of children examined as "specials" was 410 and 2,202 children were re-examined so that the total number of children examined by the medical staff during the year amounted to 5,696 as compared with 5,843 in the previous year. Though the total number of children examined in 1952 was less than in 1951, 943 more children were submitted to routine medical inspection during the year under review.

Among the 3, 084 children examined in the three age groups it was found that 301 or 9.8 per cent. were suffering from defects other than subnormal nutrition, uncleanliness or dental defects, the respective proportions in the entrant, second and third age groups being 8.7, 11.0 and 11.6, respectively.

(a) *Uncleanliness.* Amongst children in the code groups examined by the medical staff 89 or 2.9 per cent. were found to have unclean heads and 20 or 0.6 per cent. had unclean bodies; the corresponding percentages recorded in the previous year were 3.5 and 0.5, respectively,

The school nurses undertook cleanliness surveys in the schools during each of the principal terms of the year and made a total of 47,076 primary examinations during these surveys; pediculi or lice were found in 0.05 per cent. of these examinations, nits or ova in 3.9 per cent. and unclean bodies or clothing 0.06 per cent.; the corresponding percentages in the previous year were 0.1, 4.4, and 0.1 respectively.

(b) *General Condition.* The assessment of the general condition of the children examined in the three routine age groups was largely based on their nutritional state, colour of mucous membranes, tonicity of the muscular system and general state of alertness and each child was classified as being in a "good," "fair" or "bad" general condition according to the judgement of the medical examiner. The children classified as "good" were considered to be in an excellent general condition, those classified as "fair" were regarded as being in a satisfactory condition whilst those classified as "poor" were considered to be in a definitely unsatisfactory state of nutrition and of general well-being. Of the 3,084 children thus classified 11.35 per cent. were "good," 87.00 per cent. were "fair" and 1.65 per cent. were "poor." A comparison of these figures with those recorded for the district in previous years is of little value because the definitions of the terms "good" and "fair" were amended during 1951 but the proportions classified as "poor," the definition of which term has remained practically unchanged, in 1948, 1949, 1950 and 1951 were 1.9, 0.9, 0.6 and 0.93, respectively so that the percentage in 1952 is the highest since 1948; the corresponding percentage in respect of school children throughout England and Wales classified as "poor" during 1951 was 2.94.

The subjoined table amplifies Table II. B. in the Appendix to the extent of indicating the general condition of boys and girls in the various age-groups separately:—

**Classification of the General Condition of Children
inspected during the Year 1952.**

Age groups	Sex	Number of Children inspected	A. Good		B. Fair		C. Poor	
			No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Entrants	Boys	976	132	13.5	832	85.2	12	1.2
	Girls	938	144	15.4	783	83.5	11	1.2
	Total	1914	276	14.4	1615	84.4	23	1.2
Second Age Group	Boys	303	5	1.7	289	95.4	9	3.0
	Girls	214	6	2.8	205	95.8	3	1.4
	Total	517	11	2.1	494	95.6	12	2.3
Third Age Group	Boys	414	23	5.6	376	90.8	15	3.6
	Girls	239	40	16.7	198	82.8	1	0.4
	Total	653	63	9.6	574	87.9	16	2.5
Totals	Boys	1693	160	9.5	1497	88.4	36	2.1
	Girls	1391	190	13.7	1186	85.3	15	1.0
Grand Totals		3084	350	11.3	2483	87.0	51	1.7

The figures recorded in the above table indicates that the general condition of the entrants was considerably better than that of children in the other two age groups whilst amongst children examined in the second and third age groups the general condition of the boys was worse than that of the girls.

(c) *Minor Ailments.* The conditions classified as "minor ailments" include skin diseases, external eye disease, sores, superficial cutaneous injuries, burns, etc., and the number of children examined in the code groups found to be suffering from this group of defects was 87. These children were referred to the minor ailment clinics for treatment or the parents were advised to obtain treatment from the family medical attendants.

(d) *Tonsils and Adenoids.* Amongst the 3,084 children examined in the three age-groups 517 or 16.8 per cent. were found to have enlarged tonsils and adenoids either alone or in combination; of this number 98 representing 3.2 per cent. of the total examined were considered to be in need of operative treatment whilst it was recommended that the remaining 419 children should be kept under further observation. Amongst the 410 children who were examined as "specials" no child was considered to be in need of operative treatment whilst two were referred for observation.

(e) *Tuberculosis.* Four children, who were examined in the code groups, were suspected to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and were referred for further observation.

(f) *Skin Diseases.* Diseases of the skin were found amongst 80 or 2.6 per cent. of the children examined in the code groups; the corresponding proportion recorded in the previous year was 4.3 per cent. No case of scabies was discovered amongst the children who were examined in the routine age-groups or as "specials."

(g) *External Eye Disease.* Blepharitis or inflammation of the eye lids was found in 16 or 0.5 per cent. of the children examined in the code groups as compared with a corresponding proportion of 1.07 per cent. ascertained in the previous year. No child suffering from conjunctivitis or corneal opacity was discovered amongst those seen in the code groups or examined as "specials."

(h) *Defective vision and squint.* Defective vision amounting to a visual actuity of six twelfths or worse in one or both eyes was found in 63 or 2.0 per cent. of children

examined in the code groups and these children were recommended for further examination for refractive errors. Amongst children examined as "specials" 14 were found to have defective vision and were likewise recommended for further examination.

Strabismus or squint of varying degrees was found amongst 58 children who were examined in the code groups and 21 of these were considered to require treatment and 37 were referred for further observation.

(i) *Ear Disease and Defective Hearing.* The number of children found to be suffering from chronic otitis media or other disease of the ears was 46 of whom 43 were discovered in the code groups giving an incidence rate of 1.4 per cent. as compared with 1.2 per cent ascertained in the previous year.

Defective hearing was noted on the records of inspection of 21 or 0.7 per cent. of the children examined in the three age groups as compared with an incidence rate of 0.2 per cent. recorded in the previous year.

(j) *Dental Defects.* The school dental staff was able to devote only eight sessions to dental inspections in the schools and undertook the primary examinations of 262 children of 8 years of age and under and the re-examination of 376 children under 15 years old; of this total of 638 children 438 or 68.7 per cent. were referred for treatment.

The summaries of the reports of the medical staff on the inspection of children in the schools showed that 23.8 per cent. of the children examined in the code groups were suffering from dental defects which required urgent attention.

6.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The number of children between 5 and 15 years of age notified as suffering from the notifiable infectious diseases during the year amounted to 557 as compared with 466 similarly notified in the previous year.

One child was notified as suffering from diphtheria but the diagnosis was not confirmed on further observation.

The most prevalent notifiable infectious disease was measles of which disease 398 cases were notified, 354 of these being children between 5 and 10 years of age; there were also 107 cases of scarlet fever notified amongst children of school age.

Recurrent outbreaks of paratyphoid B. fever occurred in the district from May until August and of the total number of cases notified 13 occurred amongst school children but there was no evidence implicating the school meals service or the consumption of milk in the schools as the origin or mode of transmission of the infection.

Nine school children were notified as suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and five children were similarly notified as suffering from various non-respiratory forms of tuberculosis; two of the latter group of cases being notified as tuberculosis infection of the glands of the neck whilst in the remaining three cases, the spine, meninges and the glands at the roots of the lungs were respectively affected. No death from tuberculosis occurred during the year amongst children of school age.

A comparison of the incidence of pulmonary tuberculosis, as indicated by the numbers of notifications per 1,000 of the school population, during the five year periods ended in 1925 and 1952 shows that the incidence of this

form of disease was nearly 40 per cent. lower in the latter period than in the former period; a similar comparison of the incidence of non-pulmonary tuberculosis shows a diminution of approximately 80 per cent. These comparisons indicate that, whilst the incidence of tuberculosis amongst the school population has not diminished to the same extent as that of many other infectious diseases, there has been a considerable diminution in the incidence of non-pulmonary tuberculosis and this is to some extent attributable to the introduction of heat treatment of milk prior to delivery thus preventing the transmission of bovine tuberculosis infection. A similar comparison of the mortality from tuberculosis amongst school children in the above-mentioned five-year periods shows that the death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis has diminished by approximately 90 per cent. and, in this connection, it is satisfactory to note that no death from pulmonary tuberculosis has occurred in the district during the last four years amongst children between 5 and 15 years of age; the corresponding death rate from non-pulmonary tuberculosis has also diminished by approximately 86 per cent. The welcome decline in the death-rates from various forms of tuberculosis, particularly of the pulmonary form of the disease, has followed on the increased activity during recent years in the examination and supervision of known cases, the extended provision of hospital accommodation and important advances in treatment; the lower fall in the death rate from non-pulmonary forms of the disease is partly attributable to the greater difficulty in the diagnosis and treatment, particularly of the meningeal form, of this group of tuberculous diseases. The school health service has also played its part in the early detection of definite or suspected cases during medical inspection in the schools and by the supervision exercised by the school nurses in the intervals between the medical inspections.

7.—FOLLOWING-UP.

After the discovery of defects amongst children examined in the schools letters were sent to the parents or guardians of such children informing them of the nature of the defects and advising them to consult their family medical attendants. The school nurses also visited the homes to offer advice and give such assistance as might be practicable in each case.

In the course of the year the school nurses attended at routine medical inspections in the schools during 224 sessions and made 4,546 visits to the homes of the children.

8.—MEDICAL TREATMENT.

(a) *Minor Ailments.* The records of the re-examinations of 104 children who had previously been found to be suffering from one or more of the "minor ailments" showed that 54 or 51.9 per cent. had received treatment other than that provided in the Authority's clinics.

The treatment of these conditions was also undertaken in the school clinics under the supervision of the medical staff and the following indicates the amount of treatment given during the year:—

<i>Condition Treated</i>					<i>No. of Attendances</i>
Ringworm of the Body	..	..	..	..	34
Ringworm of the Scalp	..	..	..	..	25
Scabies	..	..	..	..	10
Impetigo	..	..	..	..	36
Other skin diseases	..	..	..	..	15
Eye defects	..	..	..	..	45
Ear defects	..	..	..	..	2
Other minor ailments	..	..	..	..	4
Uncleanliness of heads	..	..	..	..	18

The number of children treated at the clinics during the year was 86 as compared with 92 children treated in the previous year. A further comparison with the previous year shows that the attendances for the treatment of ring-worm of the body and scalp, increased more than three-fold whilst the number of attendances for scabies and impetigo was less than one half of that in the previous year.

(b) *Tonsils and Adenoids.* According to the information received from the various hospitals serving the district 769 children were operated on for chronic tonsilitis and enlarged adenoids the numbers thus treated in the respective hospitals being as follows:—

	<i>No. of Children Treated</i>
Treherbert Hospital	92
Pentwyn Hospital	422
Porth and District Hospital	16
Llwynypia Hospital	76
East Glamorgan Hospital, Church Village	163
	<hr/>
	769
	<hr/>

The corresponding number of children who underwent operative treatment in the previous year was 1047.

The re-examinations carried out at the schools showed that 26 children had received other forms of treatment so that the total number of children who had received treatment during the year amounted to 795.

(c) *Tuberculosis.* School children found to be suffering or suspected to be suffering from tuberculosis were referred to the family medical attendants who

usually sought the assistance of the chest physicians of the Regional Hospital Board in establishing the diagnosis and arranging for suitable treatment when necessary.

(d) *Skin Diseases.* The re-examinations carried out during the year showed that 28 children had received appropriate treatment for skin diseases under the direction of the family medical attendants in addition to those children who were treated at the minor ailment clinics.

(e) *External Eye Disease.* Amongst 12 children who were re-examined in consequence of their having been previously recorded as suffering from external eye diseases it was found that 10 had received appropriate treatment.

(f) *Defective Vision and Squint.* The services of Dr. J. W. Glenton Myler, F.R.C.S., continued to be available for the ascertainment of refractive errors amongst school children and during the year he examined 10,44 children. Prescriptions to obtain suitable glasses were obtained for 810 children or 77.6 per cent. of those examined and the appropriate forms (O.S.C.2.) were forwarded to the Secretary of the Glamorgan Executive Council in order to enable these children to obtain the spectacles.

(g) *Ear Disease.* The re-examination of 30 children who had previously been found to be suffering from ear defects showed that 16 had received appropriate treatment.

(h) *Dental Defects.* The treatment of dental defects amongst school children through the medium of the school

dental service was severely restricted because only one whole time dental surgeon and the part time services of two dental surgeons (amounting to three sessions per week) were available during the year, their services being also utilised to a certain extent for the treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and of children under school age. During the year 3,747 school children received dental treatment in the Authority's clinics and details of the treatment are given in the following table and in Table V. (Appendix). It is noted that general anaesthetics were administered on 3,735 occasions for the purpose of extractions and as recorded in previous years conservative treatment was greatly reduced on account of the amount of emergency work which had to be carried out. Partial dentures were supplied to 8 children and one child was provided with an orthodontic appliance.

Dental Inspection and Treatment, 1952

School.	No. of Pupils.				No. of Teeth				General Anaes- thetic (Nitrous Oxide)	Partial Den- tures
	Examined		Referred for Treatment		Presented for Treatment		Extractions	Fillings	Filled	Dressed
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls				
Blaeny cwm ..	40	60	26	41	6	10	35	..	24	..
Treorchy ..	..	..	..	..	16	28	132	..	76	..
Llwynypia ..	15	1	15	1	52	61	211	..	130	..
Cwmelydach ..	249	273	167	204	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pentre Grammar ..	18	24	18	24	18	24	60	..	44	4
Tonypandy Grammar ..	14	19	17	18	9	12	40	1	32	..
Porth Grammar ..	3	12	4	16	3	11	17	2	16	..
Ferndale Grammar ..	18	19	18	19	18	19	41	..	33	1
Porth Intermediate ..	24	31	27	45	18	25	58	25	53	..
Rhondda Technical Institute ..	8	..	8	..	17	..	24	..	19	1
Clydach Court ..	..	2	..	2	..	2	3	..	2	..
Specials ..	1529	1812	1546	1848	1556	1842	5359	30	3306	2
Totals ..	1918	2253	1846	2218	1713	2034	5980	65	3735	8

(i) *Crippling Defects and Orthopaedics.* Mr. N. Roeyn Jones, F.R.C.S., Orthopaedic Consultant, attended at the Carnegie Welfare Centre, Trealaw, at approximately monthly intervals in order to examine and re-examine children who were suffering from crippling or orthopaedic defects; at the beginning of the year the Authority was also fortunate in securing the whole-time services of Miss Eira Hill Jones as physiotherapist and Miss Jones undertook the treatment as recommended by Mr. Roeyn Jones in the Authority's clinics during the year.

The following is a summary of the cases seen by Mr. Roeyn Jones during the year:—

(a) *Primary Cases:—*

Paralysis	..	..	..	..	..	3
Torticollis	..	..	..	..	..	1
Pes Valgus		..	..	..	..	2
Pes Cavus	..	..	..	..	..	3
Scoliosis	..	..	..	..	..	4
Perthe's Disease	..	..	..	..	..	1
Injuries or other defects	..	..	..	..	..	18
						<hr/> 32

(b) *Re-examinations* 100

Total examinations and re-examinations

132

In the course of the year 4 children were admitted to the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff, for treatment whilst the amount of work undertaken at the Authority's clinics is summarised below:—

Attendances for remedial exercises	..	2247
Attendances for electrical treatment	..	522
Attendances for light therapy	.. ..	156
Attendances for massage	.. ..	265
Boots adjusted or repaired	.. ..	62
Splints provided	.. ..	7
Plasters applied	.. ..	20
Plasters removed	.. ..	11
Other services	.. ..	166

(j) *Treatment in Hospitals.* No exact information was available regarding the total number of children of school age who received treatment in the hospitals serving the district apart from those who received operative or other treatment for enlarged tonsils and adenoids, but during the year copies of reports were received in respect of 492 children who had been treated at the East Glamorgan and Porth and District Hospitals. Amongst 98 children who were treated for diseases of the digestive or alimentary system 63 were operated on for appendicitis, this condition being more prevalent amongst girls than boys in the ratio of 35 to 28 cases in the respective sexes; 85 children were treated for injuries and these included 45 cases of fractures. Of 55 children treated for various diseases of the chest signs of bronchiectasis were noted in 17 instances and asthma in 14 cases whilst of 39 children treated for various diseases of the nervous system 15 had epilepsy. Reports were also received in respect of 18 children who had been seen for the first time by the consultant psychiatrist at the Child Guidance Clinic at the East Glamorgan Hospital.

The reports received from the above-mentioned hospitals were of considerable interest and guidance to the medical staff and enabled the school nurses to offer assistance and advice in after-care in many instances.

9.—OPEN-AIR EDUCATION.

No open-air school has been provided in the district, but, on fine days in the summer months classes are frequently held in the playgrounds. The establishment of one or more open-air schools would probably be beneficial for the accommodation of delicate children and of those children who are recovering from debilitating illnesses.

10.—PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

There was no change in the arrangements for organised physical training in the schools in the district during the year under review.

The medical staff has taken an active interest in deciding and recommending the extent of the physical training and of the participation in games of children who were found to be suffering from physical defects.

11.—SCHOOL MEALS.

During the year the central kitchens situated at Treorchy, Ystrad, Penygraig, Porth and Pontygwaith, continued in operation whilst one secondary grammar school and each of the two nursery schools also had their own kitchens for supplying meals to the children at their respective schools.

According to the figures kindly supplied by Mr. W. Morris Jones, District Education Officer, the number of mid-day meals provided in the schools during the year amounted to 1,075,754 of which 890,373 were served on payment and the remainder were supplied free.

The total number of mid-day meals supplied during 1952 showed a diminution of 5.8. per cent as compared with the number supplied in the previous year and a

further analysis of the figures showed that there was a diminution of 43.0 per cent. in the number of free meals supplied whilst there was an increase of 9.0 per cent. in the number of meals supplied on payment. The figures given in the summary at the end of this section giving the the numbers of meals provided in the schools since 1938 show that 43.4 per cent. fewer meals were provided in 1952 as compared with 1948 though the number of children on the registers in 1952 was slightly higher than the number on the registers in 1948.

In addition to the provision of mid-day meals a supply of pasteurised milk was made available free of cost to the children attending all the schools in the district. The total number of milk meals, each of one third of a pint, consumed in the schools during the year amounted to 3,286,155 representing an increase of 6.8 per cent. as compared with the number supplied in the previous year. During the year 130 samples of school milk were submitted to bacteriological and chemical examinations. The chemical and Phosphatase tests gave satisfactory results in every instance and likewise the Methylene Blue tests gave satisfactory results except in the case of ten samples when the tests could not be applied because the atmospheric shade temperature at the laboratory had exceeded 65 degrees Fahrenheit.

The following table gives a summary of the mid-day meals or dinners and of milk meals provided in the schools in the district since 1938 :—

Year.	Dinners or Mid-day Meals	Milk Meals
1938	66,752	2,087,602
1939	29,307	1,502,417
1940	19,808	1,553,508
1941	20,204	1,674,032
1942	78,534	1,082,365
1943	554,160	1,518,645
1944	1,782,571	4,372,656
1945	2,072,844	3,693,090
1946	1,937,703	3,598,594
1947	1,819,936	3,022,768
1948	1,899,554	3,316,971
1949	1,698,838	3,256,186
1950	1,356,319	3,186,913
1951	1,141,890	3,077,180
1952	1,075,754	3,286,155

12.—SCHOOL BATHS.

Organised parties of children from the secondary schools visited the open-air baths at Treherbert, Ystrad Porth and Ferndale during the summer months of 1952 as in previous years. The water in these baths is treated by constant filtration and chlorination and each bath is maintained under the supervision of a superintendent, who possesses a life saving certificate.

As the result of the instruction given in these baths 378 children were successful in obtaining the learner's certificate. 132 children gained the proficiency certificates and 39 children were granted the advanced certificates of proficiency in swimming.

13, 14, 15, 16—CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS, TEACHERS, ATTENDANCE OFFICERS AND VOLUNTARY BODIES.

An increasing number of parents took advantage of the opportunities for discussing the welfare of their children during the visits of the medical staff to the schools and clinics. Many parents, however, have expressed their disappointment at the continued restriction of the facilities available for the dental inspection and treatment of their children, this restriction being due to the inability of the authority to secure the services of an adequate dental staff.

The co-operation of the head teachers and their staffs was always available and much appreciated and valuable assistance was also obtained from the attendance officers.

The local resident inspector of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children has continued to offer his valuable assistance and has been most helpful in dealing with parents who appeared to be indifferent to the welfare of their children.

17.—HANDICAPPED CHILDREN.

The number of children classified as belonging to the various categories of handicapped pupils as indicated in Table III. (Appendix) amounted to 123 representing 5.8 per 1,000 of the children on the school registers. It is satisfactory to note that all children ascertained as deaf, blind, partially blind and epileptic were accommodated in boarding special schools but unfortunately the majority of the children classified in the other categories continued to attend the ordinary primary or secondary schools. A number of children who were physically handicapped to such an extent as to be unable to attend the ordinary schools received home tuition during the year.

18.—NURSERY SCHOOLS.

The Ynyseynon and Alaw Nursery Schools, which are both situated in Ward 6, provide accommodation for children between two and seven years of age and at the end of the year there was a total of 292 children on the registers at these two schools.

The school nurses visited these schools at least once a week whilst every effort was made so as to enable the medical staff to visit at monthly intervals so that every child could be medically examined soon after admission and subsequently underwent a routine medical inspection at least once a year.

Nursery classes have been organised in the infants' departments of the primary schools and at the end of the year 2,929 children under five years were attending these schools. The school nurses have paid frequent visits to these classes but the medical staff was unable to visit as frequently as to the above-mentioned nursery schools.

19.—CONTINUATION SCHOOLS.

A large number of evening classes provided instruction in a variety of subjects and attended by adolescents and adults were organised by the Education Authority during the winter months but the activities of the school health services did not include the supervision of the health of the persons who attended these classes.

20.—JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT.

In accordance with the Bye-laws made by the County Council under the provisions of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1933, as amended by the Education Act, 1944, 13 children were examined in order to ascertain their fitness for employment and the appropriate certificates were granted.

21.—SPECIAL ENQUIRIES.

One of the assistant school medical officers commenced an inquiry concerning the social, and environmental circumstances of children whose general physical condition had been classified as “poor” but the inquiry was not completed because of pressure of routine and other work.

22.—MISCELLANEOUS WORK.

The following summary gives information concerning miscellaneous work which was carried out by the school medical staff during the year and which consisted of the examination of and reports upon:—

1. *Examinations at Clinics*:—

- (a) 20 children for persistent non-attendance at school ;
- (b) 9 children at the request of and for the guidance of the magistrates at the local police courts ;
- (c) 238 children referred by teachers or attendance officers ;
- (d) 194 children ear-marked by the medical inspectors themselves for more detailed and thorough examinations ;
- (e) 150 children drawn from the above categories and referred for further examinations or re-examinations ;
- (f) 13 children for certification for employment ;
- (g) 13 boarded-out children—primary examinations ;
- (h) 52 re-examinations of boarded out children ;
- (i) 39 examinations of nursery assistants ;

(j) 84 candidates for entry into training colleges
(Form 4 R.T.C.); and

(k) 3 candidates for entry into the teaching
profession (Form 28.R.Q.)

2. *Examinations at Schools—*

(a) 124 children regarding fitness for admission
to various establishments such as holiday
camps.

APPENDIX

TABLE I.

Return of Medical Inspectors.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups.

Entrants	1,914
Second Age Group	517
Third Age Group	653
Total ..	3,084

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	410
Number of Re-Inspections	2,202
Total ..	2,612

C.—CHILDREN FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

Number of *individual children* found at *Routine Medical Inspection* to require treatment (excluding Defects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness, and Dental Diseases.)

NOTE—No individual child is counted more than once in any column of this Table ; for example, a child suffering from defective vision and from adenoids appears once in Column 2, once in Column 3 and *once only* in Column 4. Similarly a child suffering from two defects other than defective vision appears once only in Column 3 and once in Column 4.

Group. (1)	For defective vision (excluding squint). (2)	For all other conditions recorded in Table II A. (3)	Total. (4)
Entrants	2	166	166
Second Age Group	26	35	59
Third Age Group	35	46	76
TOTAL ..	63	247	301

TABLE II.

A.—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection

Defect or Disease.		Routine Inspections		Special Inspections	
		No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
		Requir- ing Treat- ment	Requir- ing to be kept under observa- tion but not re- quiring Treat- ment	Requir- ing Treat- ment.	Requir- ing to be kept under observa- tion but not re- quiring Treat- ment.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Skin	(1) Ringworm—Scalp	—	—	—	—
	(2) „ Body	1	—	—	—
	(3) Scabies	—	—	—	—
	(4) Impetigo	—	—	—	—
	(5) Other Diseases (Non-Tuber- culosis)	11	68	—	4
	TOTAL (Heads 1 to 5) ..	12	68	—	4
Eye	(6) Blepharitis	16	—	1	—
	(7) Conjunctivitis	—	—	—	—
	(8) Keratitis	—	—	—	—
	(9) Corneal Opacities	—	—	—	—
	(10) Other Conditions (exclud- ing Defective Vision and Squint)	3	8	2	—
	TOTAL (Heads 6 to 10) ..	19	8	3	—
Ear	(11) Defective Vision (exclud- ing Squint)	63	18	14	1
	(12) Squint	21	37	—	—
	(13) Defective Hearing	7	11	2	1
	(14) Otitis Media	5	28	—	1
	(15) Other Ear Diseases	1	9	1	1
Nose and Throat	(16) Chronic Tonsillitis only ..	56	308	—	2
	(17) Adenoids only	1	8	—	—
	(18) Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids	41	103	—	—
	(19) Other Conditions	2	11	—	—
	TOTAL (Heads 11 to 19) ..	100	429	15	3
	(20) Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuber- culosis)	5	359	—	1
	(21) Defective Speech	9	23	1	2

Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection—*Continued.*

Defect or Disease.					Routine Inspections		Special Inspections	
					No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
					Requir- ing Treat- ment	Requir- ing to be kept under observa- tion but not re- quiring Treat- ment	Requir- ing Treat- ment.	Requir- ing to be kept under observa- tion but but re- quiring Treat- ment.
(1)					(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Heart and Circula- tion.	Heart Disease :—							
	(22)	Organic	..	..	7	40	2	4
	(23)	Functional	..	..	—	73	—	—
	(24)	Anaemia	..	..	5	13	—	1
Lungs	(25)	Bronchitis	..	..	34	33	2	1
	(26)	Other Non-Tuberculosis Diseases	..	..	9	27	—	12
Tuber- culosis	Pulmonary :—							
	(27)	Definite	..	..	—	4	—	1
	(28)	Suspected	..	..	—	—	—	—
	Non-Pulmonary :—							
	(29)	Glands	..	..	—	—	—	—
	(30)	Bones and Joints	..	..	—	—	—	—
	(31)	Skin	..	..	—	—	—	—
	(32)	Other Forms	..	..	—	—	—	—
TOTAL (Heads 29 to 32)					—	—	—	—
Nervous System	(33)	Epilepsy	..	..	2	3	—	—
	(34)	Chorea	..	..	—	—	—	—
	(35)	Mental Deficiency	..	..	—	—	—	—
	(36)	Other Conditions	..	..	2	8	1	2
Ortho- paedic	(37)	Posture	..	..	14	38	—	2
	(38)	Flat Foot	..	..	21	40	2	—
	(39)	Other Forms	..	..	31	113	2	3
Develop- mental	(40)	Rickets	..	..	1	24	—	—
	(41)	Hernia	..	..	—	7	—	—
	(42)	Other	..	..	26	77	2	5
Psycho- logical	(43)	Development	..	..	2	8	1	—
	(44)	Stability	..	..	2	7	—	—
(45) Other Defects and Diseases (excluding Defects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases)					11	24	—	11
Total number of Defects					409	1,530	33	55

TABLE II.

B.—Classification of the General Condition of Children
Inspected during the Year in the Routine Age Groups.

Age-Groups.	Number of Children Inspect- ed.	A		B		C	
		Good		Fair		Poor	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants ..	1914	276	14.42	1615	84.38	23	1.20
Second Age-group	517	11	2.13	494	95.55	12	2.32
Third Age-group	653	63	9.65	574	87.90	16	2.45
Other Routine Inspections ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	3084	350	11.35	2683	87.00	51	1.65

TABLE III.—Return of all Handicapped Children in the Area.

	At Certified Schools for the		At Certified Schools for the		At other Certified Special Schools.	At Public Primary and Sec- ondary Schools.	At other In- stitu- tions.	At no School or Institu- tion.	Total.
	Blind	Partially Sighted.	Deaf.	Partially Deaf.					
Blind ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Partially Sighted ..	—	9	—	—	—	2	—	—	11
Deaf ..	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
Partially Deaf ..	—	—	—	—	1	29	—	—	30
Delicate ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetic ..	—	—	—	—	—	53	—	—	53
Educationally Sub-Normal ..	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	4
Epileptic ..	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	3
Maladjusted ..	—	—	—	—	5	6	—	—	11
Physically Handicapped ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	3	9	8	—	12	91	—	—	123

TABLE IV.—TREATMENT TABLES.

Disease or Defect.	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
Group I.— Minor Ailments (excluding Uncleanliness). (1)	Under the Authority's Scheme. (2)	Otherwise. (3)	Total. (4)
Skin :—			
Ringworm-Scalp—			
(i). X-Ray Treatment	—	—	—
(ii). Other Treatment	7	—	7
Ringworm-Body	18	1	19
Scabies	6	1	7
Impetigo	19	1	20
Other Skin Disease ..	13	21	34
Minor Eye Defects :—			
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.)	45	7	52
Minor Ear Defects ..	—	35	35
Miscellaneous :— (e.g., Minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.)	5	221	226
Total	113	287	400
Group II.—Defective Vision and Squint			
Errors of Refraction (including Squint) ..	1044	13	1057
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes	1	7	8
Total	1045	20	1065

TABLE IV.

Group III.—Treatment of Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat.

	Number of Cases treated by the Authority	Other- wise.
Received operative treatment :—		
(a) for diseases of the ear	—	35
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	—	769
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	—	62
Received other forms of treatment	—	40
Total	—	906

TABLE IV.

Group IV.—Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.

	Number of children treated :—	
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise
Residential treatment with education	—	—
Residential treatment without education	2	1
Non-residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic	28	19
Total number of children treated	—	50

TABLE VI.

Group VI.—Uncleanliness and Verminous Conditions.

(i.) Average number of visits per School made during the year by the School Nurses	3
(ii.) Total number of examinations and re-examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses . .	94,050
(iii.) Number of individual children found unclean . .	715
(iv.) Number of individual children cleansed under Section 54 (4) and (5) of the Education Act, 1944 . .	—
(v.) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—	
(a) Under the Education Act, 1944	—
(b) Under School Attendance Bye-Laws	—

Statement of the number of children notified during the year ended 31st December, 1952, by the Local Education Authority to the Local Mental Deficiency Authority.

DIAGNOSIS.	Boys	Girls
(1.) Children incapable of receiving education at School :—	3	1
(2.) Children requiring supervision after leaving School :—	—	2
Total number of children notified	3	3